EXCLUSIVE AFTERNOON ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS

Sun rises 6:48, sets 5:41. Moon rises morn, sets 10:44 a.m.

VICKSBURG AMERICAN

CHARACTER CIRCULATION INFLUENCE

For Vicksburg—Showers this afternoon or tonight; Saturday partly cloudy.

VOL. 9. NO. 37. VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 12, 1909. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

JACKSON BLINO TIGERS ANO POLICE OFFICERS GET ROASTEO

At Enthusiastic Meeting of Law Enforcement League Hold Last Night—Number of Speakers Heard—State Gets More Land—Prison Trustees Received Too Much Praise—Clarion Ledger Notes.

Jackson, Feb. 12.—The county court house was comfortably filled last night when Chairman Longino called the Law Enforcement meeting to order shortly after 8 o'clock.

"Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight" was beautifully rendered by Mrs. Heald, the audience joining in the chorus with hearty good will, and rafters of the Temple of Justice were made to tremble with the earnestness of the pathetic song. Ex Gov Longino, chairman of the Law Enforcement League, then presented as the first speaker of the evening Rev. J. T. Bailey. Dr. Bailey said, in substance, that it afforded him great pleasure to be at the meeting and address such an intelligent audience. He had always tried to get on the right side of every issue, had been conservative thought all should be. Did not believe in the conservatism which took issue with the law-abiding element and excused and apologized for crime. It had never been his idea that the object of the League is to work independently of the constituted authorities and he was sure no member did. It was a matter of great surprise to him to find that some good men had taken no stand at all, that others were opposed to the movement. He could not understand that—may be clear to them, but not to him. Some folks seem very fearful the town is going to be ruined. He did not think Jackson was worse than other towns, but things are being stirred up here that are not in others.

Judge L. Brame expressed his appreciation of the honor of being classed with those who took a prominent part i nthe reform movement. He had not been to previous metings, but his heart was with them every time. As to the purposes, be had only a general knowledge; had not read the by-laws and did not want to read them—was with them anyhow. His idea was that the league was to assist in the enforcement of the law, the absolute supremacy of the law. Its object was not restricted but was for enforcement of the laws generally. Recently he had heard a suggestion of hypocrisy, of bringing religion and politics into the matter. Talk of suppressing the liquor traffic always engenders hard feelings. Everybody knows liquor dealers get rich; sale of liquor brings more crime and insanity than any other agent.

Rev. J. B. Hutton said he spoke as a citizen for the first time since he came to Jackson. He had no respect for a church member made so by law. Jackson had been told by the mayor that our laws are good, and he believed that. The mayor had said he had covenanted with God, when he took charge of his office, and he hoped he had, as an officer who does not obey the law, will not enforce it. It had been said that the city was going to be ruined by advertising its crimes. The idea of saying the population of Jackson would be decreased if we advertised our crimes. If that was true let 'em go. The speaker here went into a defense of the "preacher detective." Nobody had ever said the people he turned up were not guilty. It made no difference what the calling of the witness so he told the truth. He was satisfied the police would do what they were ordered to do. The dens of infamy could be broken up by Monday morning if the officers tried. "The question is where are we going to get the orders to break up these dens when we demand them," declared the speaker.

Mr. R. K. Jayne state that he was not a member of the Law Enforcement League, but belonged to the Law Enforcement crowd, a larger organization. The question was how to get rid of the wolves in the fold. He loved the man who runs the blind tiger and would gladly save him if he could. He was glad to follow preachers in the movement—they get no raise in salary by going into this work, but are actuated by the highest motives. The idea was to save the young men and young women. Talk about advertising the fact that Jackson is full of blind tigers—when the fact is that everybody knows it. Clean up the cesspools so our boys can not fall in them. I wish Chief Allen was here tonight. I don't like to talk about a man behind his back. Everybody knew the blind tigers, and he had a good mind to call their names. Chief Allen did not break them up and Jackson had to send off for detectives. The old force would have broken up the dens—if ordered.

The chief of police could move without the order of the mayor, and the mayor cannot stop him. Mr. Jayne told of how he would break up tigers—would raid them every day. "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth."—now let's chase 'em and chasten 'em too. He declared he would go and assist the police in their raids if he was needed. He then paid his respects to the lawyers who take cases to defend blind tigers, and declared there is not money enough in Jackson to make him take such a case. The only reason he would defend one would be because the court appointed him. If the blind tigers want to stop the fight on them, let them run up the white flag and surrender and then they could be sent to a reformatory. Jackson had a good police force—and a good chief, too—if you make him do his duty. He had no apologies to make for the work being done by the league.

Rev. Geo. Chapline and Dr. W. B. Murrah also addressed the meeting.

Chairman Longino declared the League had no apologies to make—that if the lawless element did not like Jackson they could move out. On motion of Rev. C. W. Crisler the thanks of the League were voted to the two detectives who have been turning up the criminals of Jackson.

State Gets More Land.

The Department of the Interior has sent to Governor Noel land indemnity and certificates for 5,734.76 acres of land. This was given in lieu of other lands over fifty years ago. The lands actually donated had hen previously disposed of by the Federal government

(Continued on Page Eight)

RAILROAD BRINGS SUIT AGAINST CITY

The Alabama and Vicksburg Railway Company, through its attorneys, Smith, Hirsh & Landau, has filed a petition in the chancery court against the city, asking that the ditch or drain which runs under plaintiff's railroad track on the Levee and under the Richardson warehouse to the Yazoo canal, which was placed there by the city and run through plaintiff's right of way and property, without the consent of the railroad company being secured, be declared a nuisance and abated, and that the city be enjoined and restrained from maintaining said nuisance; that an account be taken showing the amount of money complainant has been compelled to expend on account of repairs on the railroad track, caused by the construction of the drain or sewer under its track and that upon said accounting, a decree be rendered against the city for the sums of money so found to be due and for such other relief as may be just and right.

STATE CANNOT GET A JURY.

Nashville, Feb. 12.—Only a handful of veniremen were present when the trial of Duncan Cooper, Robin Cooper and John Sharp was resumed today. It is not believed the jury will be completed today. The state cannot ask for a change of venue. It cannot convict a man unless it gets a jury and if it cannot try him he goes free.

TAFT URGES KNOX'S CLAIM.

Washington, Feb. 12.—President-elect Taft telegraphed Senator Hale urging that if congress failed to remove all doubt of Senator Knox's eligibility to the cabinet it would be a public misfortune.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Armstrong are in New Orleans attending the Taft festivities.

W. H. Nolte, Chicago; B. F. Ball, Memphis; W. A. Allison, Philadelphia; W. A. Stewart, Rome, Ga.; Gilbert Luttrell, Louisville; R. S. Morehead, Ingleside; W. R. Wade, Natchez; W. A. Baille, St. Louis, are registered at the Carroll.

C. R. SMITH GUILTY OF MURDER AS CHARGED

But Jury Recommends to the Mercy of The Court, Which Means That He Will Be Sentenced to Penitentiary for Life—Attorneys for Defense Will File Motion for New Trial This Afternoon—Miss Smith Breaks Down and Cries Piteously When Verdict is Made Public—Attorney McConnico, for Prosecution, Pays Miss Smith High Tribute, Believing Her to Be Noblest of Women, Also Says Laurent's Life Was as Blameless and Pure as That of an Infant.

Special to American.

COLUMBUS, MISS., FEB. 12.—"WE THE JURY FIND THE DEFENDANT GUILTY AS CHARGED, BUT RECOMMEND HIM TO THE MERCY OF THE COURT." THIS WAS THE VERDICT OF THE JURY EMPANNELED TO TRY CHAS. R. SMITH, MURDERER OF E. A. LAURENT. THE FIRST VERDICT, WHICH WAS RETURNED AT 8 A.M. WAS ILLEGALLY FRAMED, HAVING STATED THAT THE JURORS FOUND THE OEFENDANT GUILTY, BUT WERE UNABLE TO AGREE AS TO PUNISHMENT. JUDGE BUCKLEY INSTRUCTED THEM AS TO THE CHARACTER OF THE VEROICT TO BE FORMULATED AS A RESULT OF THEIR CONCLUSION, AND AFTER HAVING RETIRED FOR A FEW MINUTES THEY RETURNED TO THE COURT ROOM AND PRESENTED THE VEROICT QUOTED ABOVE. JUOGE BUCKLEY HAS NOT AS YET PASSED SENTENCE ON THE DEFENDANT BUT UNOER THE TERMS OF THE VEROICT, WILL BE COMPELLEO TO SEND HIM TO THE PENITENTIARY FOR LIFE. MISS SMITH, WHOSE TEARS HAVE FLOWED COPIOUSLY THROUGHOUT THE TRIAL, CRIED PITEOUSLY WHEN THE VERDICT WAS MADE PUBLIC, HER SOBS HAVING AWAKENED SYMPATHY IN THE HEARTS OF EVERY MAN IN THE ROOM. LAWYERS FOR THE DEFENSE HAVE GIVEN NOTICE THAT THEY WILL FILE A MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL AND THIS MOTION WILL BE ARGUEO BEFORE JUOGE BUCKLEY THIS EVENING. THE LARGEST CROWD THAT EVER ASSEMBLED IN THE LOWNDES COUNTY COURT ROOM WAS PRESENT TO WITNESS THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE TRIAL LAST NIGHT. THE FINAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE STATE WAS MADE BY HON. K. T. McCONNICO OF NASHVILLE, WHOSE ADDRESS WAS ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT EVER HEARD IN THE LOWNDES COUNTY COURT ROOM. THE ATTORNEY PAID A GLOWING TRIBUTE TO MISS SMITH, OECLARING THAT HE BELIEVED HER TO BE THE NOBLEST OF WOMEN AND EXPRESSING THE HOPE THAT THE SUN WOULD SOON MAKE ITS APPEARANCE BEHIND THE DARK CLOUDS THAT NOW HANG ABOUT HER AND THAT FUTURE YEARS WOULD BRING THE HAPPINESS THAT A WOMAN POSSESSED OF A NATURE LIKE HER'S SO RICHLY OESERVEO. MR. McCONNICO'S TRIBUTE TO LAURENT WAS NO LESS BEAUTIFUL. HE SAID THAT HE HAD KNOWN HIM FROM BOYHOOO AND THAT A NOBLER, PURER, OR BETTER MAN NEVER LIVED. "HIS LIFE, SAID MR. McCONNICO, WAS AS BLAMELESS AS THAT OF AN INFANT, AND LET US HOPE THAT HE DIED LIKE A CHILO, RETURNING IN FANCY TO THE OAYS OF HIS INFANCY AND SOBBING OUT HIS LIFE'S BLOOO ON THE BREAST OF A DEVOTEO MOTHER"

(Associated Press Report.)

Columbus, Miss., Feb. 12.—The jury in the case of Charles R. Smith, charged with the murder of E. A. Laurent, at Artesia, Miss., several weeks ago, this morning returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

VERY COLO WEATHER PREVAILS TODAY IN NORTHWEST

Calgary, Canada, Reports 34 Degrees Below Zero This Morning—San Antonio, Texas, Was Warmest Place in Country This Morning—Outlook is for Showers Here This Afternoon or Tonight—River on Stand Here.

Very cold weather prevails today in Canada from Winnipeg westward and in Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota. At Calgary, Canada, it was 31 degrees below zero this morning. Bismarck, N. D., reports 16 below; Havre, Mont., 16 below, Miles City, Mont., 12 below; Moorhead, Minn., 12 below; Helena, Mont., 12 below, and Rapid City, S. D., 8 below. The warmest place in the country this morning was San Antonio, Texas, where it was 64 degrees. It was 54 at Vicksburg at 7 a.m. The outlook is for showers this afternoon or tonight, with Saturday partly cloudy. It is generally warmer in the central and southern portions of the country today, where it is generally cloudy. Light rains fell last night in Missouri and Arkansas. A light frost was reported at Jacksonville this morning. Snow flurries occurred yesterday and last night in the extreme northern states, and light rains fell in the Rocky mountains.

The river at Vicksburg remained stationary during the twenty-four hours up to 7 a.m., and read 16.5 feet on the gauge at that hour. The Yazoo river rose 1.4 feet at Greenwood and 0.9 of a foot at Yazoo City. The Ohio river rose at all stations since yesterday's report, a 4.3 foot rise being reported at Cincinnati. During the next twenty-four hours the Mississippi river, will fall slightly at Arkansas City and Greenville and be stationary to rising at Vicksburg.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHOAY CELEBRATEO OVER ENTIRE COUNTRY

With Hodgenville, Kentucky, the Martyred President's Birthplace, Where President Roosevelt and Party Assembled for Purpose of Oedicating Memorial, Chief Center of Interest—Exercises at Other Places.

Hodgenville, Ky., Feb. 12.—Several thousand reverent and curious Americans gathered here today to be present at the dedicatory exercises at the little cabin where Abraham Lincoln was born.

President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt, Secretary Loeb, and others, arrived about noon and together with Governor Willson, of Kentucky, and staff, marched to the old Lincoln farm, where the ceremonies occurred.

The president spread mortar for the corner stone of the memorial hall and delivered an address. Addresses were also delivered by Governor Willson in behalf of Kentucky, and by Generals James Wilson, on the part of the Federal army, and Luke Wright for the Confederate army.

The president and party left at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon on their return trip.

Veterans Hold Union Services.

Atlanta, Feb. 12.—Veterans of the blue and gray will hold union services Sunday night commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lincoln.

Birmingham Schools Celebrate.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 12.—For the first time in the history of Birmingham public schools, Lincoln's birthday was celebrated this morning in the high schools.

Semi-Official Holiday.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 12.—A semi-official holiday was observed here on the one-hundredth birthday of Lincoln. A banquet will be given tonight and the stars and stripes will mingle with Confederate flags in the decoration. Judge Kouse, a prominent ex-Confederate, will act as toast master.

Chicago Honors Lincoln.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—There were public meetings here today, and the city is fairly buried beneath flags, while the streets are crowded with bands and marchers in honor of the one-hundredth birthday of Abraham Lincoln. The principal demonstration of the day was held at the Auditorium, the orator being Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University.

Exercises at Home of Lincoln.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12.—Springfield, the home and burial place of Lincoln, is profusely decorated with the national colors and pictures of the emancipator. Addresses were delivered at a monster mass meeting this afternoon by Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand and W. J. Bryan. At a banquet tonight addresses will be delivered by Senator Dolliver, Bryan and Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand.

EMPLOYES GET $250,000.

New York, Feb. 12.—It developed yesterday that one of the bequests in the will of Mrs. Eva Cochran filed in Yonkers provides for the payment of $1,000 to each employe of the Smith Carpet Company who has been in the company's employ twenty years or more. As the number of such employes is in excess of 250, this means that the total amount of this single bequest will be more than $250,000.

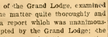
TAFT BANQUET TONIGHT.

New Orleans, Feb. 12.—The reception to President Taft closes tonight with a banquet at which the plates are laid at a cost of twenty-five dollars a plate

MAKING TAFT A MASON "AT SIGHT"

Judge Frederic Speed, Grand Secretary of the Masonic Grand bodies in Mississippi, on being interviewed by the American, in regard to the statement, which is being made in the papers, that President-elect William H. Taft, is to be made a Mason "at sight" in Cincinnati next week, said:

"It is a prerogative claimed by a certain small number of Grand Masters but which is generally denied by the Grand Lodges. A number of years ago one of the Grand Masters of this state, now deceased, conferred the three degrees upon a sea captain on his ship at Biloxi, and Judge



Speed, as chairman of the Law Committee of the Grand Lodge, examined into the matter quite thoroughly and made a report which was unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge; the conclusion was, that 'the prerogative of making a Mason at sight does not exist by virtue of any landmark or ancient regulation and is not permitted by the constitution or laws of

(Continued on Page Four.)

RAILROAO RESPONSIBLE FOR OAMAGE TO COTTON

Jury in Circuit Court Awards Cotton Firm $2,769.21 Damages, in Suit Brought Against A. & V. Ry Co., for Damage to Cotton Received While in Shipment—Special Judge Birchett Hearing Insurance Suit.

A jury in the circuit court this morning brought in a verdict for $2,769.21 with 6 per cent interest from August 3, 1908, in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of W. R. Luckett & Co vs. A. & V. Ry Co. This was a suit for damages to fifty-three bales of cotton received in transit and shipped over defendant's road to Lincolton, N. C., in 1907. Plaintiffs alleged that the cotton was damaged during shipment and claimed they received much less for the cotton because of its damaged condition than they sold it for to parties at Lincolnton. They sued for the difference.

The suit of Katzenmeyer Bros. vs. Swift & Co., for damages for failure to carry out their lease for plaintiff's property on the Levee, was then taken up before Judge Bush, a jury trial having been waived.

The case of Emma Sullivan, admx., vs. the Colored Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Mississippi, was tried before a jury at the court house today. Hon. Theo. Birchett acting as special judge. This is a suit for $500 insurance money claimed by a woman claiming to be the daughter of wife of the insured. A second woman claims that she is the lawful wife of decedent and is entitled to the money paid by defendant into the court to be paid the lawful claimant.

In the suit of John Ware vs Y. & M. V. R. R. Co., there was a jury and verdict for $300. J. S. Wagner vs. A. & V. Ry. Co., dismissed at defendants costs.

MARSHAL REGAN KILLED.

Memphis, Feb. 12.—A special to the Commercial Appeal from Greenville, Miss., says: "News was received here tonight of the killing of Town Marshal W. W. Regan of Belzoni by Richard Maxwell, the affair taking place at Belzoni at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Maxwell used a shotgun and emptied both barrels into the breast of the marshal, killing him instantly. He surrendered to the authorities and will be given a preliminary trial tomorrow. It was with difficulty that the meagerest details of the affair could be learned, as the citizens of Belzoni seemed loath to discuss it over the phone with the sheriff here or with friends in this and neighboring towns. Men from Indianola, Inverness, Greenwood, Leland and other places tried to get information that would throw some light on the tragedy, but little would be given.

"From what was learned here it seems that Maxwell, who is the bridge tender at Belzoni and Regan had been drinking together all day, and had had repeated quarrels. Finally this friction resulted in a personal difficulty and Regan drew his pistol on Maxwell, threatening to kill him. Nothing daunted, Maxwell, said to him: 'Give me fifteen minutes to arm myself, and we will shoot it out.' Regan assented to this and Maxwell procured a shotgun and came back to meet the officer. It could not be learned if Regan fired at Maxwell and eye-witnesses to the killing refused to tell what they saw. Maxwell is not well-known in Belzoni, but Regan has been marshal of the town for eight years, and was popular and a most efficient officer."

ALL WELL WITH BATTLESHIPS.

Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 12.—A wireless was picked up by the navy department wireless here today from the Atlantic battleship fleet in latitude 34.36 north and 30 19 west longitude: "Weather good and all well."

CONDITION OF BISHOP HOSS.

Baltimore, Feb. 12.—Bishop Hoss, of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, who is here to undergo an operation, passed an uneasy night and suffered considerably. He is resting easy today. The operation will be performed Monday.

President Roosevelt's address delivered at the Lincoln memorial dedication this morning, will be found on page six.

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Bijou Silk—A novelty silk and cotton fabric 24 inches wide; comes in very effective light spring colors, medium weight, and well adapted for tailor coats suits. Yard 50c

Aviator Suiting—46 inches wide; satin stripe shadow weave; all pure worsted, in the beautiful spring shades and black; yard 75c

Swastika Silk—One of the season's novelties, 24-inches wide; light lustrous sicilian finish; comes in all the approved shades; yard 50c

Imported Marron Suitings—45 inches wide; in most approved Pekin stripes in light and dark tans, light and medium greens, navy mixtures, brown and light and medium grays. The best value we have ever offered at 78c

Rajah Silk—In all the latest colorings, such as Rose, Lavender, Ciel, Copenhagen, Gobelin, Natural, Navy, and Royal Blue, Brown, Gray, Helio, Cardinal. Yard 50c

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LINCOLN DAY CELEBRATED

Abraham Lincoln.

1809—Born in Hardin county, Kentucky, Feb. 12. He was descended from a Quaker family, which had emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about 1780.

1816—Removed with his family from Kentucky to Indiana.

1830—Removed to Illinois, where during the next few years he followed various occupations, including those of a farm laborer, a salesman, a merchant and a surveyor.

1832—Served as a captain and afterward as a private in the Black Hawk war.

1834—Elected to the Illinois legislature as a Whig and served eight years.

1836—Admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Springfield.

1847—Elected to congress on the Whig ticket.

1858—As Republican candidate for U. S. senate he engaged in a series of joint debates throughout Illinois with the Democratic candidate, Stephen A. Douglas.

1860—Elected president of the United States on the Republican ticket, the disunion of the Democratic party giving him an easy victory.

1861—On April 15, two days after the fall of Fort Sumter, he issued a call for 75,000 volunteers, and the control of events passed from the cabinet to the camp.

1861—April 19, proclaimed a blockade of southern ports

1862—September 22, issued a proclamation emancipating all slaves in states or parts of states, which should be in rebellion on Jan. 1, 1863.

1864—Re-elected president by the Republican party, defeating George B McClellan, candidate of the Democratic party.

1865—Entered Richmond with the Federal army on April 4, two days after that city had been evacuated by the Confederates.

1865—Shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's theatre, Washington, on April 14, and died the following day. Buried at Springfield, Ill.

Lincoln Day in New York.

New York, Feb. 12.—With ceremonies in over 500 public schools, in 65 theaters, morning and afternoon, in 13 armories at night, with speeches by famous New Yorkers at great meetings in Carnegie Hall, Cooper Union and at Columbia University and the College of the city of New York, and music by more than 7,000 voices, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln is being celebrated in New York today.

The dawn of day found the metropolis bedecked with flags and bunting from the Battery to the Bronx. The official programme of the celebration was ushered in at 8 o'clock this morning with the firing of the national salute from the harbor forts, the warships at the Brooklyn navy yard and the batteries of the National Guard. During the forenoon exercises appropriate to the occasion were held in all the public schools and in many churches. A feature of all the school programmes was the reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

The afternoon programme included great memorial meetings at Columbia University and at Cooper Union, where Lincoln delivered his great speech on February 27, 1860. At the university ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin delivered the principal address. Noted speakers at the Cooper Union meeting included Mayor McClellan, Hon. Joseph H. Choate and Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Tonight there are to be memorial exercises at the College of the City of New York and in all of the armories in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The music is to be a special feature of the programmes. At Carnegie Hall Gen. Horace Porter is to deliver the opening address and a sonnet will be read by Richard Watson Gilder. Andrew S. Draper is to deliver the oration at the exercises held under the auspices of the College of the City of New York.

Wide Observance Lincoln Centenary.

Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 12.—In accordance with a proclamation issued by Gov. Haskell the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth was observed as a legal holiday in Oklahoma.

Carlinville, Ill., Feb. 12.—The Lincoln centennial was observed at Blackburn College by the dedication of a bronze tablet in the college chapel.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 12.—The legislature met in joint session today to hear addresses on Abraham Lincoln. Various societies throughout California are holding meetings and banquets in memory of the great emancipator.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 12.—The celebration of Lincoln's birthday in this city was generally in the hands of various local patriotic societies. Tonight there is to be a large banquet at the Portland Commercial club.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 12.—Providence observed the Lincoln centennial with a salute of 100 guns fired at noon today and with appropriate exercises in all of the public schools. A public meet with music and orations was held at the city hall.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 12.—At the Lincoln memorial meeting in this city tonight Governor Stuart is to preside and the principal address will be delivered by Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 12.—Lincoln day in Cincinnati was observed by the closing of all public offices and many places of business. Tonight in Music hall a great memorial meeting is to be held, with Bishop McDowell of Chicago as the principal speaker.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 12.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was commemorated with exercises at the University of Wisconsin this morning. The chief oration was delivered by the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was observed in Iowa as a legal holiday. In Des Moines the legislature held exercises appropriate to the occasion and other observances were held under the auspices of the various patriotic societies.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 12.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge delivered the Lincoln day oration today before the two houses of the Massachusetts legislature assembled in joint session. Tonight the Middlesex club gives a banquet with Representative Landis of Indiana as the orator.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 12.—Indiana the home of Abraham Lincoln in his youth and the burial place of his mother, observed the centennial anniversary of his birth with exercises, memorial meetings and banquets in cities and towns throughout the states. Patriotic societies decorated the Nancy Hanks Lincoln grave in Spencer county.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—The week's celebration of the Lincoln centennial in Chicago culminated today in a general suspension of business, while the people attended a series of great memorial meetings, at which addresses were made by President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, Hon. John A. MacDonald of Toronto, Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, President Edwin Earl Sparks of Pennsylvania State College and other men of note.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12.—In this city, the home and burial place of Abraham Lincoln, the centennial anniversary of his birth was observed today by a practical suspension of all public business. The celebration, consisting of exercises in the schools and under the auspices of various societies, will culminate tonight in a great banquet, at which Ambassadors Jusserand and Bryce, William J. Bryan, Robert T. Lincoln, Speaker Cannon, Senator Cullom and others of national prominence will speak.

Lincoln Day at the Capital.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—The United States Historical Society, the Grand Army of the Republic and other organizations in the national capital joined in the celebration of Lincoln day. One of the most notable observances of the centenary was that at Howard University, where Secretary of the Interior Garfield presided over exercises that included music, orations and the unveiling of a painting entitled "The Underground Railway."

At the Lincoln Farm.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12.—Four trains departed from Louisville this morning for Hodgenville, carrying President Roosevelt and a host of others who are to take part this afternoon at exercises attending the laying of the cornerstone for the memorial building which is to be erected by the state of Kentucky on the Lincoln farm to perpetuate the name and birthplace of the great emancipator. Among those taking the pilgrimage were several thousand war veterans and representatives of various patriotic organizations. The programme prepared for the day's exercises calls for addresses by President Roosevelt, Governor Willson of Kentucky, ex-Governor Folk of Missouri, Gen. James E. Wilson, Bishop Galloway and several others.

DARWIN CENTENARY OBSERVED.

London, Feb. 12.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Darwin and the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of his "Origin of Species" was appropriately observed by universities and scientific societies throughout the United Kingdom today.

ATTACK HARRIMAN ROADS.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 12.—Frank B. Kellogg, special prosecutor for the government, will appear before a Special Master in this city tomorrow, when he will attempt to show that the merger of the Union and Southern Pacific railroads under the control of E. H. Harriman is a monopoly.

P. M. HARDING, President. S. S. PATTERSON, Cashier. J. HIRSH, Vice-President.

P. H. WILKINSON, Asst. Cashier.

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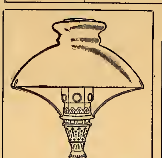

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our facilities are always equal to the greatest demand, and we have always been successful winning popular appreciation by the excellence of our ingredients and our baking, as quality of the highest grade is our demand. For appetizing and luscious flavor, our cakes and pastry are unexcelled, and we make every kind that is possibly called for by our patrons.

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Watch Repairing a Specialty. Designs Made to Order

In American National Bank Building

VICKSBURG, MISS.

NOTICE.

"To all holders of those Income Bonds of the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway Company which were and are secured by the two Deeds of Trust of said Company executed on the 18th of September, 1884, and 25th of August, 1885, to secure Income Bonds:

"You are hereby notified that there is now in the hands of the undersigned as trustees the sum of Two millions, nine hundred and forty thousand dollars, principal and interest, of the net proceeds of land sales, which have been by the officers of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company the successor of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railway Company duly declared applicable to the purchase of said Income Bonds, as provided for in the deeds of trust aforesaid, and you are hereby invited to submit your offers of such bonds, as provided for in and by such deeds of trust.

"Such bid must be submitted at the office of J. E. Titus, Second Vice President of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, at Number One Park Row, Chicago, Illinois (in the Office Building and Depot of the Illinois Central Railroad Company) on or before the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on the 26th day of February, 1909. Said bids must be in writing in a sealed envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and must be accompanied by and have filed with them in the hands of the undersigned all of the bonds offered in such sealed bids, and such bids when opened will be deemed and treated as offering such bonds only as were so filed before the opening thereof.

"The said proposals so submitted will be opened and considered by the undersigned at the time and place specified above. Bidders may be present in person or by representatives."

OTTO F. NAU,
FRANKLIN FAIRMAN,
Trustees.

Chicago, Ill., January 18th, 1909.
ja22tofe25

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR E. F. NOEL.

Your undersigned petitioner, Dan Watson, now a convict, would respectfully represent unto your excellency that he was convicted of keeping a gambling house, in Warren county, Mississippi, 1905, at a term of the circuit court, of said county, and was sentenced to serve a term of six months in the state penitentiary.

Your petitioner would respectfully represent unto your excellency that he is not guilty of the crime, with which he was charged and he together with the undersigned petitioners prays your excellency to give him a pardon, and as in duty bound he will ever pray.

Respectfully Submitted.
DAN WATSON and Others.
ja13-1mo-p

THE RIVER

RIVER BULLETIN.

	Flood stage	Height river	Change since last report
MISSOURI RIVER—			
Kansas City ...	21	5.2	—1.8
OHIO RIVER—			
Pittsburg	22	9.0	*0.4
Cincinnati	50	23.8	*4.3
Louisville	28	8.7	*1.0
Evansville	35	13.6	*0.4
Cairo	45	21.0	*0.9
CUMBERLAND RIVER—			
Nashville	40	19.4	*0.7
TENNESSEE RIVER—			
Chattanooga ..	33	18.0	*4.5
MISSISSIPPI RIVER—			
Davenport	15	5.7	0.0
St. Louis	30	10.0	—0.1
Memphis	33	12.8	*0.4
Helena	42		
Arkansas City .	42	18.6	—0.3
Greenville	42	14.7	—0.2
VICKSBURG ..	45	16.5	0.0
New Orleans ..	16	5.2	0.0
ARKANSAS RIVER—			
Fort Smith	22	5.6	—0.2
Little Rock ...	23	5.0	*0.1
YAZOO RIVER—			
Greenwood	38	10.8	*1.1
Yazoo City	25	8 2	*0.9
RED RIVER—			
Shreveport	29	1.3	*0.1

*Rise. —Fall.

River Forecast.

During the next twenty-four hours the Mississippi will fall slightly at Arkansas City and Greenville, and be stationary to rising at Vicksburg.

Section Director.
W. S. BELDEN,

THE RIVER.

Arrived.

Cordill, Natchez.

Leaving Today

Cordill, Natchez, 12 m.
Georgia Lee, Memphis, 6 p.m.

Leaving Saturday.

C. R. Hull, Sunflower, 4 p.m.

ALONG THE WHARF.

Things were quiet on the landing today and there was but little doing.

The Nettie Johnson, with her new steam capstan, was getting ready to go to Davis Bend.

The Cordill leaving today had 200 sacks of oats, shipped by Helgason Bros. to Bedford's.

The Cordill had seven bales of cotton and sundries, and was to leave on return at noon.

The C. R Hull and insurable barge leave at 4 p.m. tomorrow (Saturday) for Sunflower river. Walter Kain, agent.

The Georgia Lee, Capt. Ed Nowland, Jr., is billed to leave for Memphis this evening at 6 o'clock Frank Hirsch, agent.

C. Bourne, agent of the Lee line at Memphis, was in the city this morning and saw some of the merchants in company with Frank Hirsch.

Harry Higby, pilot on the H. St.L. Coppee, says the government is about through work at Begg's and the government tonnage will be moved up here.

Yesterday's St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "Navigation will open for the season of 1909 tomorrow when the steamer Ferd Herold of the Lee line will leave Memphis for St. Louis. She will arrive here on Monday and depart for Memphis Tuesday. This will be the first trip made by a Lee line steamer from this port in six weeks. The other local packet companies are getting their fleets in readiness, and an early season is anticipated. . . . The operation of the Wiggins ferries was slightly impeded yesterday by the ice. The high wind sent the floating masses against the east shore and held them there. No damage was done, and all the boats managed to make their regular trips."

YOUR IDLE INACTIVE FUNDS

May find temporary employment at the

UNION SAVINGS BANK
Vicksburg, Miss.

This bank pays as liberal a rate of interest as safety and prudence will allow

J. G. H. BOWMAN, President.
A. M. JOHNSON, First Vice President.
THOS. DILLON, Second Vice President.
T. G. EWING, JR., Cashier.
G. M. McINTYRE, Assistant Cashier.

THE WEATHER

FORECAST FOR TONIGHT AND SATURDAY.

For Vicksburg:

Showers this afternoon or tonight; Saturday partly cloudy.

For Mississippi:

Showers this afternoon or tonight; Saturday fair, somewhat colder in northern portion.

For Louisiana:

Tonight and Saturday unsettled weather, showers tonight or Saturday, warmer tonight in eastern portion; colder Saturday in northwestern portion.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The temperature has risen throughout the southern and central portions of the country as the result of decreasing pressure; an elongated low pressure area extends from Missouri northwestward to Oregon. Within the last 24 hours it has caused quite general precipitation over the middle Rocky mountain districts and in the Pacific states. Light rains also fell in Missouri and Arkansas last night. A cold high area has developed over Montana and North Dakota, causing decidedly colder weather in that section, the temperature this morning being more than 30 degrees below zero from Manitoba, Canada, westward. Conditions are favorable to showers in this vicinity this afternoon or tonight, followed by partly cloudy weather.

W. S. BELDEN,
Section Director.

DISCOURAGING MURDER.

The militant uprising of the people of Tangipahoa, outraged at the revolting savagery of last week's slaughter of two innocent women to hide the murder of one defenceless man, should mark the dawn of a civilized respect for law and human life in that parish.

The tolerant or the timid citizen calculates the political or commercial chances, instead of the degrading consequences, of unpunished disorder and riot, and is inevitably building for himself a harvest of reproach and sedition at home, and of dishonor and distrust abroad. It is easier to apply the law developed by centuries of white civilization to each case of violation, as it arises, than it is to cope with epidemics of crime encouraged by sufferance and toleration.

In the free and easy exchange of bullets that has characterized the recent history of Tangipahoa, in the casual shooting of its men and the butchery of its women, the parish is merely suffering the necessary result of its failure to repress with sternness and decision the past disorder which this or that of its people have produced.

This sort of thing is not only a moral hurt to a community, but a commercial injury as well. It is to be hoped for every consideration that the aroused public of Tangipahoa will not rest until they have executed the law upon the savages concerned in the recent butchery, but will maintain the spirit of law which now flames forth at this last aggravation, and apply it to every future deed of blood or rapine.

The example of violence unpunished never fails to stimulate violence anew; and the community in which this is permitted suffers incalculably by the process.

A blind tiger operator of Rapides parish, for instance, being properly prosecuted by a deputy sheriff, decides offhand to kill the deputy for doing his duty, as the simplest and easiest method of indicating his dissatisfaction and perhaps, also, teh safest. Therefore he loaded a shotgun last Saturday, got behind a tree, and in the good old barbarian style, shot the sheriff's life out.

Two men quarrel the same day up in a little Alabama town, about the hiring of a negro. A fusillade begins and both are dead when it ends. Both were men of substance, producers of common wealth, and heads of families who needed them and their inspiration—both a sacrifice to the stupid delusion that murder is honorable when not very rigidly punished.

The vicious and premeditated slaughter of a postal inspector in a Mississippi town, only a few days before, was a case like that in Rapides The inspector had done his duty on a sovereign citizen, and murder was the simplest and easiest means of resentment which suggested itself.

The palliation of this offense, the ignoring of milder ones, leads always to the commission of more heinous crimes, and in the end the community has to rise for its salvation and wreak vengeance where no spirit of vengeance ought to exist and no pools of gore ought to have been spilt.

It is this conviction that causes us to lay so much stress on the utter disregard of public law, in more unimportant particulars, in Jefferson parish.—N. O. Item

TO WEARERS OF PARTICULAR CLOTHES

I am offering my entire stock of

UP TO DATE CLOTHING
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

My entire line of Clothing is Exclusive in Design, Correct in Style, Right in Quality and Moderately Priced. At $15.00 up I unquestionably give the best Suit and Overcoat Values ever offered in this city.

FURNISHINGS
The Newest and latest Novelties for Men and Young Men

HOSIERY
In Plain and Fancy Effects---all sizes---the Guaranteed kind

SHIRTS All Sizes and Grades.
In attractive patterns---some gay and sporty---others plain

SHOES The Latest Styles.
Elegant lines of Men's, Youth's and the Small Boys' Footwear

BEN WARREN,
216 South Washington St., VICKSBURG, MISS

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CLEAN
MODERN
PLEASANT
CONVENENT
Vicksburg Railway & Light Company

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RUBBER TIRES
CHRISTIAN & ROOKS
General Blacksmiths.
Carriage and Wagon Makers
Painting, trimming, and rubber tires. Our shop is equipped with latest up-to-date power tools. First-class work
REASONABLE PRICES

Mothers Watch The Hub
Every child born in the city during the month of January will receive a pair of our
DAINTY MOCCASINS
We have the Best
We also have the finest line of MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES ever brought to town
Call at
The Hub
for the best
Johnston Shoe Co
105 N. WASHINGTON STREET. VICKSBURG. MISS.

TO THE LADY OF THE HOUSE

Our UN-X-L-D DRIED BEEF, the beef that has no equal. It is sliced by ourselves, fresh every day from the very best cuts, on the marvelous AMERICAN SLICING MACHINE, which cuts absolutely even slices just the right thickness. Such meat is not to be compared with odds and ends which have been packed in a jar on can for an indefinite time; nor with the ordinary irregular hand sliced article. The meat does not have to handled five or six times before it reaches you. In using it you are getting absolutely clean, sanitary meat; and you are not obliged to pay a big price for a glass dish which you do not need. You may have your bacon, boiled ham, bologna, pressed meat, etc., sliced on the machine. You are cordially invited to call and inspect the working of this machine, the most complete thing of its kind ever invented. We think you will be very much interested.

Teller Grocer Co.
THE PURE FOOD STORE.

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General Contractor
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
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Vicksburg, - - Mississippi

G. MEDICI
At his three stores offers to the Holiday trade special inducements in all kinds of fruits, nuts and produce, constantly on hand fresh from first hands.

GRAPES, PEARS, PINE APPLES, FIGS, DATES, BANANAS, APPLES and ORANGES.

Also the Imported Cheese Swiss, Brick, Limburger, Vegetables received fresh every day. Prompt delivery any part of the city.

Wholesale Phone 943, No. 110 North Washington street.

Retail Phone 865, No. 308 South Washington street.

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4 Per Cent Interest Allowed on All Deposits

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PROHIBITION
Does Create Friction, But
DOES NOT PROHIBIT
Us From Carrying a Full Line
—of—
Wood Pulleys
For Immediate Delivery, and the Famous
Frictionless Bearing Metal
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FRICTIONLESS

Y. & M. V. RAILROAD

MARDI GRAS, NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 18-23, 1909.

For the above occasion the Y. & M. V. R. R. will sell tickets to New Orleans and return.

Selling dates: Feby 17 to 22nd inc., and for trains scheduled to arrive New Orleans before 2 p.m., Feby 23rd.

Return limit: March 1st, with privilege of extension until March 13th.

Rate: $7.00 round trip.

MARDI GRAS, NATCHEZ, MISS., FEBRUARY 19-24, 1909.

For the above occasion the Y. & M. V. R. R. will sell tickets to Natchez and return.

Selling dates: Feby 19th to 24th, inclusive.

Return limit: Feby 25th.

Rate for round trip: One fare plus 25 cents.

For further information please call on or address,

J. E. ROBERTS. C. P. & T. A.
Carroll Hotel Building.

Vicksburg American

BY THE AMERICAN COMPANY.

Entered at the Postoffice at Vicksburg, Mississippi, as second-class matter.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year	$6.00
Six Months	3.00
Three Months	1.50
One Month	.60

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.

Lowest this morning	54
At 12 m	67
At 2 p.m.	66

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, in his speech at the celebration of the centenary of Abraham Lincoln, took occasion to say that no state should be given a right to disregard a treaty made by the United States, or to so act as to bring war upon the nation.

YAZOO TO PROTECT ITS GAME.

Yazoo county has struck a new note in the general movement for the preservation of game. Finding that the local as well as state laws were disregarded by visiting sportsmen, as well as by the irresponsible class of home hunters, the board of supervisors has passed an order to compel all persons who wish to hunt in that county to take out a license. The order of the board is worded as follows:

"Be it ordered, that after this date it shall be unlawful for any non-resident of Yazoo county to hunt or fish within the limits of said county without first paying a license fee of $10 to the sheriff."

The order does not apply to non-residents hunting or fishing on land owned by them.

It is hoped that the measure will have some effect in putting an end to the practice of hunting and fishing for market, of seining and dynamiting, and also to the depredations of pot hunters, all of which has done so much to decimate the game and fish of Yazoo, as well as of every other county in the state.

THE LINCOLN CENTENARY.

Men of North and South, and of foreign countries, with the president of the nation at their head, are assembled today at the spot where Abraham Lincoln was born, united in rendering homage to one of the greatest and most striking figures of American history. To us of the South one of the most interesting tributes is that of Luke E. Wright, spoken on behalf of the Confederate soldiers. We know Lincoln better now than we did at the conclusion of the war, and we thank General Wright for saying for us that we now recognize that he felt only an anxious desire to restore the southern states to their former place in the Union and to heal the wounds of civil strife. "The dies irae of reconstruction did more to postpone reconciliation than did the war itself," said General Wright; and the whole South feels today that had Lincoln lived that crowning humiliation, that moral and social, as well as material destruction of the South, would never have taken place. We know now that in his death the South suffered the loss of one on whose friendliness, sincerity and broad humanity it might safely have relied.

But not only his own country, now reunited as he would have wished to see it, paid tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. England, in the person of her ambassador, the Hon. James Bryce, said of him: A man may be great by intellect, or character, or by both. The highest men are great by both; and of these was Abraham Lincoln."

France, through M. Jusserand, her official representative, aptly applied to Lincoln the words of Plutarch: "It is the fortune of all good men that their virtues rise in glory after their death."

CLIMAX IN BEREA COLLEGE DECISION.

The enforced segregation of races in Kentucky schools, brought to a climax by the Berea College decision, promises to result in great advantage to the cause of negro education in that state. It is proposed to establish, at a cost of $400,000, an industrial school for negroes, of the amount of which sum Kentucky is required to donate only the moiety of $50,000. The project appears to be highly favored by the press and educational authorities of the state, the leading paper, the Courier, Journal, commanding it in an editorial saying:

"Certainly if we do not take advantage of the present conditions on which we may obtain this school we are sadly lacking in any real comprehension of the incalculable benefit such an institution would be both to the blacks and the whites of the state. Nearly the whole sum necessary for the establishment of the school has already been donated, providing we contribute only $50,000 of the proposed $400,000. Four hundred thousand dollars could not be spent to the better advantage of Kentucky. We need the school. The negroes need it. What is more, the negroes deserve it; they are proving that by their efforts to raise among themselves a large part of the required fund."

Such an institution is of peculiar interest, not only to Kentucky, but to the educated and ambitious class of negroes in this country and also of course throughout the South. It would afford a means of giving their sons and daughters educational advantages which they could not secure at home, and from which they are barred by the practice of excluding persons of coloured blood from all the white schools of the South.

GROWTH OF CHURCHES.

Much interest attaches to a report recently made and published by Dr. H. K. Carroll, of New York, and which shows that the Christian churches of this country show a membership of 34,282,543. Of this total Dr. Carroll credits 12,094,656 to the Roman Catholic church.

The number of communicants added to all the churches in 1908 was 720,647, which shows a heavy decline from the accessions of 1908. In that year the gains were 1,241,286, more than half of which were credited to the Roman Catholic church, the explanation being probably found in the large number of Catholic immigrants who came into the country during that year. Dr. Carroll claims the Catholic increase during the past year to be only 298,843, while he says that of the Protestant bodies is 421,804.

The statistics of Dr. Carroll show a numerical decrease in some denominations within the year, the most notable being in the case of the Presbyterian church North, which has 33,816 communicants fewer than a year ago. This apparent falling off, however, is owing to readjustment of the relations between the Presbyterian and Cumberland churches, and may therefore not be regarded as actual. The most striking feature of the report is the rapid growth and preponderance of the Catholic church; but it must be borne in mind that these statistics, though compiled by Protestants, give only the actual church membership. In the case of the Catholics practically all adherents of that faith are communicants, while many whose sympathies or family affiliations are Protestant are not formally connected with any church. The larger Protestant bodies may probably claim almost twice as many nominal adherents as actual communicants.

OLD LADIES' HOME.

The board of supervisors of Coahoma county has put itself on record in a most favorable light by appropriating a donation for the Old Ladies' Home at Jackson. It is an example that might be most advantageously followed by all the other counties of the state. The institution is one in which all the people of Mississippi feel a direct personal interest. It was created by the small individual contributions of citizens, after it had been rejected as a state charity, and this fact brings it closer to the sympathies of the people than if the building had been erected and furnished by a generous legislative enactment. Mississippi has two institutions of this kind which appeal peculiarly to popular sympathy and favor, and for the maintenance of which the state is morally pledged. The other is the Beauvoir home for old Confederate soldiers. This place is now uncomfortably crowded; and in the state there are many aged and indigent yeterans who would otherwise be occupants of Beauvoir, yet who are forced to find a refuge in poor houses and even in county jails, in lieu of any other accommodation for them. That one of these men should be an inmate of a county poor house, and much more a county jail is a shame to the state. In an equal degree is it a shame that any worthy and respectable white woman, in her old age, should be forced to such humiliation, or even to be a pensioner on the perhaps grudging bounty of friends. Beauvoir and the Old Ladies' Home will grow and increase in capacity and in public favor as their importance becomes more generally recognized. They are state institutions. The responsibility for their maintenance should not be shifted entirely to the shoulders of the Daughters of the Confederacy and the devoted women of the state who carried through the enterprise of the Old Ladies' Home.

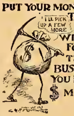
MAKING TAFT A MASON "AT SIGHT."

(Continued from page One.)

this Grand Lodge." There formerly existed in England two rival Grand Lodges, both of which chartered lodges in this country, prior to their consolidation in 1813. One of these known as the 'Ancients' originated a number of strange practices, in consequence of which they were known as the 'Systematics' and amongst other things which they did, which was not allowed by the original Grand Lodge, was this idea, that a Mason could be made 'at sight' by the Grand Master of his own will and pleasure and without the candidate having been elected by any lodge. The Grand Lodges in America, whose original lodges were chartered by the so-called 'Ancients,' as a matter of course adopted their customs and it is upon this ground that the Grand Masters in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and a few other of the states assumed to make Masons 'at sight' and occasionally it is done, as it is proposed to be done in the case of Mr. Taft, but even in those states, the matter is regarded with disfavor with the great body of Masons. Unless Mr. Taft should be elected a member of some regular lodge, he would not be looked upon with favor by his having been made a Mason 'at sight' and would not be admitted into one of the lodges in Mississippi and also in a number of other states.

"In Europe and especially upon the Continent, where as a rule, the sovereign is the Grand Patron of Masonry, it has been customary for him to make Masons 'at sight,' although assisted by a regular lodge. It was in this way, that King Edward of England was made a Mason by the King of Sweden and the Duke of Kent, when he was Grand Master of Masons in England, frequently exercised the prerogative. A statement has been going around the papers and reappears every few years with startling regularity, that it was in this way, that President McKinley was made a Mason, but which was not the case, for he was regularly made in one of the lodges in the Shennandoah Valley, when he was stationed there as Major of an Ohio regiment, during the war, his attention having been attracted to Masonry by seeing the attentions paid to the Confederate wounded by the Surgeons in the Federal hospital and afterwards ascertained that they were Masons. It need not be said, that Masonry is altogether too democratic an institution to look with favor upon Mr. Taft's induction into Masonry in so irregular a manner, simply because he is soon to occupy the most exalted station on earth. In Masonry, all men meet upon the level and inside the lodge, the president of the United States or the king of England, sit upon an equality with the blacksmith from his forge or the farmer from between the plow handles."

PUT YOUR MONEY IN THE BANK AND IT WILL WORK FOR YOU. THATS ITS BUSINESS. YOU KNOW IT, $ MAKE $



Figure, and
Put in our bank
One Dollar a day.
This sum
And the interest on it
Will in twenty years
Make you
A comfortable fortune.
The interest
On this fortune
Will support you
The rest of your life.
We will pay you
4 per cent. interest
On the money
You put in
Our bank
And compound
The interest
Every six months.
VICKSBURG
SAVINGS
BANK,
W. Thos. Rose, Manager.
Offices in the
American
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Building.

NOTES OF LABOR WORLD.

The organization of a labor protective league is planned in Boston.

Union cigarmakers in Pennsylvania intend to demand an increase in wages.

In 1834 a mechanics' convention was held in Utica, N. Y., to protest against convict labor.

About 400 maltsters employed in Dublin (Ireland) breweries have struck for an increase of wages.

A Saturday afternoon holiday was the custom in England among workingmen so far back as the 13th century.

A New England district council of the retail clerks, union was formed at a convention of 32 of the unions.

The district officers from fourteen of the Electrical Workers' union will meet at Mobile, Ala., for a three days' session

The government of Hungary has ordered the dissolution of the Union of Railway Workers and the confiscation of their funds.

A great victory is recorded in favor of industrial peace in England by the constitution of a conciliation board for iron founders throughout Lancashire.

The Coal Miners' Federation in New Zealand has decided to register under the Trades Union Act instead of the Arbitration Act, thereby retaining the right to strike.

The proposed consolidation of the Central Labor Union and the Federation of Labor of Brooklyn, N. Y., has the appearance of an accomplished fact, according to reports.

The ironstone miners of Cleveland, England, have decided by unanimous vote to use every endeavor to obtain a five per cent advance in wages on the present existing base rule.

John Philip Sousa is to lead the band of four hundred men at the annual concert of the Boston Musicians' Protective Association, which will be held on Sunday next, February 14.

The American will be sent to any part of the city or state for 60 cents per month.

4 Full Quarts of 4

GUCKENHEIMER RYE, Bottled in Bond
OLD TAYLOR, - - - Bottled in Bond

$5 Delivered to any part of the city $5

4 Full Quarts of 4

TEA KETTLE - - - - Bottled in Bond
OLD WATERMILL - - - Bottled in Bond

$4 Delivered to any part of the city $4

Moerlein Cincinnati Beer

Malt Royal, |Nonintoxicating,| Pr.Csk. $9.00
Barbarossa, 4 dozen Pts. in a Case, $5.00.

Delivered anywhere in the city. On return of empty case and bottles, $1.25 refunded.

C. J. MILLER COMPANY,

DELTA, LOUISIANA.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

Remember Your Sweetheart

We Have
VALENTINES
SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC
PRICES 5c TO $10.00 EACH
MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

CLARKE & CO
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If You Wish to See Me

MEET ME AT DESOTO ISLAND

Yours,

T. M. MORRISSEY.

For Strength

The Supreme Court Says
in a recent decision shout female labor: "The two sexes differ, in structure of body, in the funetions to be performed by each, in the amount of physical strength, in the capacity for long-continued labor, etc."

It follows that female weakness, due to these differences in body structure and functions, requires some certain medicine to hit the right spot and that Cardui, the medicine for women, is more likely to be the right thing for women to take, when sick, than a medicine recommended for the two sexes alike.

Try Cardui, for female pain, irregularity, weakness, or misery. It is a specific female remedy, especially recommended for the diseases peculiar to the female sex, a medicine that, in the past 50 years, has benefited over a million—WOMEN.

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VALUABLE BOOK FREE Write for 64-page Illustrated Book, "*Home Treatment for Women*," describing symptoms of Female Diseases and giving valuable hints on health, hygiene, diet, medicine, etc., for women. Sent free, postpaid. Address: *Ladies Advisory Dept.*, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Take CARDUI

G 178

MISS ANNIE RUSSELL IN "THE STRONGER SEX"

This charming comedy of English life was one of the best staged, best dressed and best acted plays seen on the Vicksburg stage this winter. As far as Miss Russell herself was concerned it may not be extravagant to say that the acting of her part has not been equalled here this season. She has an enviable record among the best American women of the stage, and the reputation which preceded her from her New York successes was fully maintained on the occasion of this, her first visit to Vicksburg.

There is no extravagance, no violent climaxes, no excessive emotionalism in the play, if we except the improbability of the story itself, which is a sort of inverted version of the Taming of the Shrew. It is a representation of life among well-bred English people, a class in which emotionalism is studiously repressed, and sensationalism and "scenes" avoided religiously. Injected into this environment are a few hints of western American "cowboy drama," including the leveling of a revolver on her unmanageable husband by the heroine, and the breezy independence of the Texas cousin in the face of British conventionalities.

Miss Russell is admirably supported, especially by Helen Tracy as Mrs. Van Garkerken, and Miss Alma Kruger as Joan Forsythe. The leading men impress their audience as being somewhat automatic and as throwing an insufficient amount of fervor into the love scenes. This, however, may be attributable to correct representation of British stolidity, and therefore a merit, instead of a defect.

The gowns worn by all the actresses are handsome and appropriate. Those of Miss Russell are evidently the "last word," the extreme limit of the art of the modern fashionable dressmaker. The stage setting has not been equalled by that of any play seen here this winter.

"FATHER AND THE BOYS."

"Father and the Boys," in which W. H. Crane is to appear in this city in the near future, at the Walnut street theatre is without doubt George Ade's very cleverest comedy, and, with Mr. Crane, playing the leading part, Mr. Ade seems to have made giant strides since he gave the public "The College Widow" and "The County Chairman." This does not mean that the two latter plays were not up to the mark, but "Father and the Boys" is so far beyond what the author considered the mary at that time. It has certainly widened very materially the popularity of both Mr. Crane and Mr. Ade which goes to prove that the combination is an excellent one The play is the biggest success that Mr. Crane has had in years, and is very justly regarded as one of the distinct hits of his long career on the stage. Charles Frohman has given "Father and the Boys" a splendid production, and has surrounded Mr. Crane with an excellent support, in which Margaret Dale is chiefly conspicuous.

STAKE THROUGH CHEST; SURVIVES

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 12.—If you ask George Lanz today, "How are you?" he answers cheerily, "Never felt better in my life.' And he speaks the truth. Ruddy, muscular and perfectly healthy, Lanz, thirty-six years old, is doing tremendously hard work as a logger in the Adirondacks. He has survived an extraordinary accident. A shaft of wood, twenty-three inches long, transfixed his chest, piercing his thorax through and through.

The stake on which Lanz was impaled was the edging from a rough board, 1x3-4 of an inch at the small end—the end which entered his body on the left side—and 1x1 1-3 inch at the larger end, which was broken off at the point of entrance.

The stake entered Lanz's chest at his left nipple, breaking a rib. It penetrated his left lung, then his right lung, and, finally, passed through his right upper arm behind the bone, pinning the arm to his body.

Mr. E. M. Hyland, a distinguished surgeon of this city, reported this extraordinary case at the annual meeting of the New York State Medical Society held in Albany the other day. In the paper which Dr. Hyland read, describing the accident and recovery, he said:

"I present to you the report of a case of thorax transfixion, which, I believe, has not a parallel; one which, I believe to be unique in surgical records."

Dr. Hyland introduced Lanz to the assembled physicians. Lanz, "a strong man rejoicing in his strength," displayed the scars on his chest, but did not seem to understand why he was the object of such curiosity.

In his paper Dr. Hyland wrote:

"The case is that of George Lanz, of Forestport, N. Y. On June 14, 1906, he was operating an edging machine in the lumber mills of Pullman Bros., at Fulton Chain, N. Y. The machinery became stuck and blocked in some way, and upon being released, in some manner unknown to Lanz, an edging was broken off and driven through his chest and arm. He was thrown to the floor unconscious, but regained consciousness quickly. When fellow workmen reached him the board was protruding from both sides of the body.

"The accident occurred at 6:30 in the morning. Drs. Nelson and Lindsey, of Old Forge, were called and rendered all possible assistance, placing him on a train and accompanying him to Utica, a distance of fifty miles. In the meantime I had been summoned to meet the train, which I did, and by request of Mr. Pullman, who accompanied him Lanz was conveyed to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, where I proceeded at once, with the assistance of Drs. Wetmore and Groman, to remove the piece of edging. I might add that up to the time of administering the anesthetic Lanz was perfectly conscious.

"On two sides of the edging the grain of the wood ran in opposite directions, and believing that the loose slivers were already detached from the edging and probably imbedded in the lungs. I deemed it advisable to remove the edging by carrying it through in the direction in which it had started. I enlarged the openings and with a great deal of force drew it slowly through the body.

"The hemorrhage resulting was insignificant. The right lung collapsed below the seat of the injury. Upon inhalation and exhalation the air passed freely through both openings."

Dr. Hyland further described the treatment to the physicians. Enough for laymen to know that, although Lanz's recovery was retarded by attacks of pleuritis and empyema, he returned to his home on Aug. 27, about ten weeks after the accident, his wounds having nearly healed.

BREVITIES

The Sherard Grocery Co. is prepared to furnish any family in the city with first-class groceries and deliver same promptly.

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri legislature making an appropriation for a Missouri memorial in the Vicksburg National Park.

Julius Ruhman is to have a brand new iron front with large display show windows and Curphey & Mundy are doing the work, which means the job will be a good one.

W. B. Fegram, opposite Curphey & Mundy's, will install any new electric fixtures or adjust those not working satisfactorily. Estimates made on new work contemplated.

Chancellor Hicks has announced that the customary recess taken during the second week of the chancery court, will not be taken during the March term of court to be held in this city. Such being the case he has requested attorneys to have their cases ready for trial.

A large and critical audience greeted the Italian band of Vicksburg Friday evening, and the expectations were more than realized. Every number on the well selected program was rendered with a finish and style that brought forth enthusiastic applause from the delighted audience. A nice sum was realized for the worthy object for which the concert was given.—Deer Creek Pilot.

THE NICKELODEON.

The Nickelodeon still continues to please its patrons with first class pictures, and if you want to enjoy yourself visit the Nickelodeon.

FOR CROCKERY AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS— THE RACKET, OF COURSE.

Dr. H. L. Middleton, M. A., Mus. Doc., F. R. C. O. Teacher of Voice, Piano, Organ and Theory. Shakespeare method of voice training. Studio N. W. cor. Washington and Crawford Sts., over Robert Ernst's. Residence 207 W. South St. Phone 568.

PERSONAL

J. P. March is in town meeting old friends and making new ones.

Lindsay McGee, the well known local travelling man, called at the American office in company with Mr. C. Bourne, agent of the Lee line steamers.

E. Hickman, Springfield, Ill.; DeWitt Roberts, Jackson; O. B. Morton, St. Louis; N. A. Salvo, Natchez; W. D. Pugh and S. O. Luckett, Yazoo City; C. F. Parkinson, Jackson; William Young, New York; J. H. Porter, Ohio; L. C. Bridges, Elmira, N. Y.; Dr. F. G. Worthington, Foote, Miss., are registered at the Hotel Plazza.

TRINITY EXCHANGE

Will be held on Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Clyde Scott, No. 207 West South street. Phone 568.

CHRIST CHURCH EXCHANCE

Will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Weimar, 109 East Grove street, Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock. Phone 663.

ATTENTION BEAVERS.

The officers and members of Dam No. 44, Independent Order of Beavers, are earnestly requested to attend a regular meeting to be held at their Dam this Friday evening at 8 o'clock.
By order F. D. BATTLE, Prest.
J. H. CULKIN, Sect'y. fe12-1t

CHRIST CHURCH SERVICES.

Services on Sunday, February 14th, as follows: At 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., services and sermon Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Strangers invited. All are welcome. H. C. MAYER, Minister in temporary charge.

AT THE LYRIC.

The pictures at the Lyric today will be "The Installment Collector", a comedy based upon the "purchased-by installment" theory. Twelve payments give the story twelve humorous settings. The other picture will be "A Battle Royal," a comedy involving a pugilist. Don't forget the prizes given away Saturday night. Free souvenirs to the ladies and children.

PERRY—SADLER.

Dr. Edward Sadler, of Natchez, Miss., and Miss Josephine Perry of this city were quietly married last evening at the Central Baptist parsonage, Dr. Potts officiating. Dr. Sadler is a native of England, but has made his home in Natchez, Miss., for the last twelve years. He is quite prominent in Masonic circles and has filled the office of grand lecturer of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state of Mississippi for the last three years. Miss Perry is the daughter of Marshall Perry, one of the most prosperous planters of Gibson county, and granddaughter of the late Col. G. W. Day of Humboldt, Tenn., one of the most prominent men of the state, both socially and politically. Miss Perry has many friends, both in her former home, Trenton, Tenn., and in this city. Dr. and Mrs. Sadler left immediately after the ceremony for Meridian, Miss., to enable Dr. Sadler to attend the annual communication of the grand Masonic bodies of Mississippi, after which they will make their home in Natchez, Miss.—Commercial-Appeal.

FUNERAL OF C. M. FLANAGAN.

The funeral of Mr. C. M. Flanagan is announced to take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the Catholic church. Besides his personal family Mr. Flanagan left two brothers, one in Kansas City and one in Dubuque, Iowa. He also had a sister in Dubuque. Mr. Flanagan was born in Drummondsville, Canada, and came first to Vicksburg shortly after the civil war. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: John C. Kearney, Frank Markham, Will Moore, E. C. Carroll, Jr., Will Raworth, Allen Booth, Ed Magruder and Wilson F. Carroll.

ALDERMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Alderman Joseph Koheul, long a Democratic leader in the city council, committed suicide by shooting himself today in the head, in the basement of his home. Disappointment over the failure of a ward club to indorse him for renomination is supposed to have prompted the suicide.

DISTRUSTFUL OF JAPANESE.

Kalamazoo, Feb. 12.—In his address before the Lincoln club here last night Congressman McKinley quoted President Roosevelt as being distrustful of the Japanese. The president said: "We cannot tell what this new nation will do. You must be patient and I will endeavor to negotiate a treaty with Japan under which Japan herself will hold back her people from our continent."

LYRIC

ALL WEEK, 6 and 10c.
PICTURED MELODIES,
By RANDOLPH M'COWN.
EXCELLENT MOVINC PICTURES
By LYRISCOPE.
J. L. Heeger, Pianist.

Free GIVEN AWAY SAT. NIGHT, FEB. 13. Free

First Prize—Lady's Desk, French beveled plate mirror, mahogany high gloss finish.

Second Prize—Gents Rocker, shellac finish. On exhibition at Tucker & Co.'s.

Valentine Souvenirs, Saturday from 3 to 6 p.m., for Ladies and Children.

PLANTS
Cabbage, Onion, Beet and Lettuce

1,000 to 5,000 ....$1.50 per 1,000
5,000 to 9,000 ....$1.25 per 1,000
10,000 AND OVER ...$1.00 per 1,000

Cabbage Plants of the following varieties will be kept in stock: The extra early Wakefield, the regular Jersey Wakefield, Large Types of Charleston Wakefield, Early Trucker, Henderson's Succession, Large Flat Dutch, Flank's Blood Red Beet Plants, Onion Plants (to take the place of sets,) and all first-class plants for garden use. These plants are all grown in the open air and can be planted early without danger from frost. Prices are low. Will give you prices on application. Special prices large Farm orders. Special express rates. All orders shipped C. O. D. from Truck farm.
Now is the time to place your orders.

J. J. HAVLIN
SALES AGENT,
VICKSBURG, MISS.

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NO. 106 NORTH WASHINCTON ST
(Old Pullman Cafe Stand.)
DEALER IN CICARS, TOBACCOS AND ALL KINDS OF SOFT DRINKS.
SOLE AGT. FOR PABST PABLO
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...IN EVERY DEPARTME NT..

of this Bank you will find polite and attentive officers and clerks ready to give your business prompt, efficient and careful attention. You have only to indicate your desires to have them respond courteously and intelligently. Incivility and grouchiness on the part of employes are not tolerated for a moment by the management.

Open you account here and give us the opportunity of demonstrating to you that the business of our customers is appreciated and that we are not slow to let them know it.

The American National Bank
Vicksburg, Miss.
B. B. WILLIS, President.
W. THOS. ROSE, Cashier.

3 MORE DAYS 3

AND LIVELY ONES, TOO, AT BROWN & BAER'S BIG SHOE SALE.

The tremendous bargains were snapped up during the past 12 days, as we knew they would be, but during the next three days they will go faster than ever. Why? Because every shoe in the house has been marked with "Quick Action" prices and we are going to sell them. If not at our price, then at yours. Come and name it. We still have lots of Big Bargains all over the house and we are going to clean them all out by Saturday night.

YOU'D BETTER HURRY!
IRA. A. WATSON & CO
IN CHARGE.

Advertisers would do well to remember that spring-time is near and get ready to advertise their spring openings. An advertisement in this paper will bring the desired results.

After January 1st, 1909, we will be located at Delta, La., where we will be pleased to fill all orders of our friends and patrons. Will still handle The Famous Schlitz Beer, draught and bottle, Whiskeys, etc.

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

F. & C. HIBOU.

Just Received---A Solid Car
Stafford Springs Water
This Water is a remedy for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and Kidney Disease generally.

A.G.CASSELL CO
Wholesale & Retail Agents
Corner of Clay and Washington Streets.
Free Delivery to any part of the City

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS

Delivered at the Dedication of the Hodgenville Lincoln Memorial Today, the Hundredth Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Birth

We have met here to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of the two greatest Americans; of one of the two or three greatest men of the nineteenth century; of one of the greatest men in the world's history. This rail splitter, this boy who passed his ungainly youth in the dire poverty of the poorest of the frontier folk, whose rise was by weary and painful labor, lived to lead his people through the burning flames of a struggle from which the nation emerged, purified as by fire, born anew to a loftier life. After long years of iron effort, and of failure that came more often than victory, he at last rose to the leadership of the Republic, at the moment when that leadership had become the stupendous world-task of the time. He grew to know greatness, but never ease. Success came to him, but never happiness, save that which springs from doing well a painful and a vital task. Power was his, but not pleasure. The furrows deepened on his brow, but his eyes were undimmed by either hate or fear. His gaunt shoulders were bowed, but his steel thews never faltered as he bore for a burden the destinies of his people. His great and tender heart shrank from giving pain; and the task allotted him was to pour out like water the life-blood of the young men, and to feel in his every fiber the sorrow of the women. Disaster saddened but never dismayed him. As the red years of war went by they found him ever doing his duty in the present, ever facing the future with fearless front, high of heart, and dauntless of soul. Unbroken by hatred, unshaken by scorn, he worked and suffered for the people. Triumph was his at the last; and barely had he tasted it before murder found him, and the kindly, patient, fearless eyes were closed forever.

As a people we are indeed beyond measure fortunate in the characters of the two greatest of our public men, Washington and Lincoln. Widely though they differed in externals, the Virginia landed gentleman and the Kentucky backwoodsman, they were alike in essentials, they were alike in the great qualities which rendered each able to render service to his nation and to all mankind such as no other man of his generation could or did render. Each had lofty ideals, but each in striving to attain these lofty ideals was guided by the soundest common sense. Each possessed inflexible courage in adversity, and a soul wholly unspoiled by prosperity. Each possessed all the gentler virtues commonly exhibited by good men who lack rugged strength of character. Each possessed also all the strong qualities commonly exhibited by those towering masters of mankind who have often shown themselves devoid of so much as the understanding of the words by which we signify the qualities of duty, of mercy, of devotion to the right, of lofty disinterestedness in battling for the good of others. There have been other men as great and other men as good; but in all the history of mankind there are no other two great men as good as these, no other two good men as great. Widely though the problems of today differ from the problems set for solution to Washington when he founded this nation, to Lincoln when he saved it and freed the slave, yet the qualities they showed in meeting these problems are exactly the same as those we should show in doing our work today.

Lincoln saw into the future with the prophetic imagination usually vouchsafed only to the poet and the seer. He had in him all the lift toward greatness of the visionary, without any of the visionary's fanaticism or egotism, without any of the visionary's narrow jealousy of the practical man and inability to strive in practical fashion for the realization of an ideal. He had the practical man's hard common sense and willingness to adapt means to ends; but there was in him none of that morbid growth of mind and soul which blinds so many practical men to the higher things of life. No more practical man ever lived than this homely backwoods idealist; but he had nothing in common with those practical men whose consciences are warped until they fail to distinguish between good and evil, fail to understand that strength, ability, shrewdness, whether in the world of business or of politics, only serve to make their possessor a more noxious, a more evil member of the community, if they are not guided and controlled by a fine and high moral sense.

We of this day must try to solve many social and industrial problems, requiring to an especial degree the combination of indomitable resolution with cool-headed sanity. We can profit by the way in which Lincoln used both these traits as he strove for reform. We can learn much of value from the very attacks which following that course brought upon his head, attacks alike by the extremists of reaction. He never wavered in devotion to his principles, in his love for the Union, and in his abhorrence of slavery. Timid and lukewarm people were always denouncing him because he was too extreme; but as a matter of fact he never went to extremes, he worked step by step; and because of this the extremists hated and denounced him with a fervor which now seems to us fantastic in its deification of the unreal and the impossible. At the very time when one side was holding him up as the apostle of social revolution because he was against slavery, the leading abolitionist denounced him as the "slave hound of Illinois." When he was the second time candidate for President, the majority of his opponents attacked him because of what they termed his extreme radicalism, while a minority threatened to bolt his nomination because he was not radical enough. He had continually to check those who wished to go forward too fast, at the very time that he overrode the opposition of those who wished not to go forward at all. The goal was never dim before his vision, but he picked his way cautiously, without either halt or hurry, as he strode toward it, through such a morass of difficulty that no man of less courage would have attempted it, while it would surely have overwhelmed any man of judgment less serene.

Yet perhaps the most wonderful thing of all, and, from the standpoint of the American of today and of the future, the most vitally important, was the extraordinary way in which Lincoln could fight valiantly against what he deemed wrong and yet preserve undiminished his love and respect for the brother from whom he differed. In the hour of a triumph that would have turned any weaker man's head, in the heat of a struggle which spurred many a good man to dreadful vindictiveness, he said truthfully that so long as he had been in his office he had never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom, and besought his supporters to study the incidents of the trial through which they were passing as philosophy from which to learn wisdom and not as wrongs to be avenged; ending with the solemn exhortation that, as the strife was over, all should reunite in a common effort to save their common country.

He lived in days that were great and terrible, when brother fought against brother for what each sincerely deemed to be the right. In a contest so grim the strong men who alone can carry it through are rarely able to do justice to the deep convictions of those with whom they grapple in mortal strife. At such times men see through a glass darkly; to only the rarest and loftiest spirits is vouchsafed that clear vision which gradually comes to all, even to the lesser, as the struggle fades into distance, and wounds are forgotten, and peace creeps back to the hearts that were hurt. But to Lincoln was given this supreme vision. He did not hate the man from whom he differed. Weakness was as foreign as wickedness to his strong, gentle nature; but his courage was of a quality so high that it needed no bolstering of dark passion. He saw clearly that the same high qualities, the same courage, and willingness for self-sacrifice, and devotion to the right as it was given them to see the right, belonged both to the men of the North and to the men of the South. As the years roll by, and as all of us, wherever we dwell, grow to feel an equal pride in the valor and self-devotion, alike of the men who wore the gray, so this whole nation will grow to feel a peculiar sense of pride in the mightiest of the mighty men who mastered the mighty days; the lover of his country and of all mankind; the man whose blood was shed for the union of his people and for the freedom of a race, Abraham Lincoln.

THE STORY OF LINCOLN FARM

Hodgenville, Ky., Feb. 12.—The centenary of Abraham Lincoln's birth will be observed generally throughout the United States but nowhere will the commemoration exercises command more interest than those to be held in this little town today. Two miles from here on the Lincoln farm, which has been purchased by a national association, formed for the purpose, President Roosevelt will lay the corner stone of a memorial building now being erected by popular subscription to mark Lincoln's birthplace and to protect for all times the little log cabin in which the martyr president was born.

The centenary address on this occasion will be delivered by President Roosevelt. General Luke E. Wright, the secretary of war, will speak on behalf of the Confederate soldiers. General Grant Wilson will represent the veterans of the Union army and Lincoln's native state will be represented by Governor Augustus E. Willson of Kentucky. Other addresses will be made by Bishop Galloway of Mississippi, and ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri.

Hodgenville, which is near the geographical center of the state of Kentucky and not far from the center of population of the United States, promises to become a new Mecca in America and the Lincoln farm a second Mount Vernon. Although Abraham Lincoln had other homes there is a sentiment about his birthplace that does not attach to any of them. He lived here for eight years and before he left, knew very much of what Mark Twain calls "the model little farm that raised a man." He went swimming in the nearby creek and by the light from the huge fireplace in the little one room cabin he learned his first lessons.

It was in 1806 that Thomas Lincoln brought his bride, Nancy Hanks, and established the rude little home that three years later was to welcome into the world the future president. Their's was the rough life of pioneers; the farm was then as it is now, a sterile piece of land and to make both ends meet the older Lincoln did odd jobs of carpentry in the vicinity, besides working the farm. The actual necessities of life were seldom lacking, but it was a life of severe poverty. For some years Thomas Lincoln served as a county supervisor of public roads, an important position in that time. Land owners paid their poll-tax with pick and shovel then, and on road mending days he used to take little Abe along both for company and for help. There are old-timers here now who claim that there is not a section of the old pike within several miles of his home along which Abraham Lincoln has not played or on which he has not driven his ox team.

At this time Kentucky offered few allurements to a poor man and in 1814 the Lincolns sold the little farm and moved to Indiana. Subsequently Abraham Lincoln moved into Illinois and the rest is history. But through all the years that followed he never forgot his first home. He rarely referred to it, but after he had become president of the United States he is known to have said: "When the war is over I would like very much to visit my old Kentucky home. I remember it well."

But he never did return and the farm and the little log cabin had a varied history. Thomas Lincoln sold the place to a family named Creal and it remained in their hands for over seventy years. Its beautiful rock spring was apparently its one redeeming feature and only recently has anyone awakened to the realization that those one hundred and ten acres had any value beyond their yield in corn and sorghum. From time to time newspapers have announced that the Lincoln birthplace farm was to be sold but as a matter of fact it has only changed hands twice since Thomas Lincoln's original transfer. A few years ago it was given into the management of a Rev. J. W. Bingham, who removed the log cabin to the exhibition at Nashville, and later sold it to some exhibitors who took it about the country as a travelling show. But a year or two ago the logs were found in a cellar at College Point, Long Island, where it was stored and with ceremony was restored to its original site.

The farm itself has been the subject of litigation for several years and efforts have been made by various interests to use it for one purpose or another. Many schemes have been suggested from time to time but none of them have borne any large national significance. Finally in 1905 it was advertised that "on August 28 the Lincoln farm was to be sold between the hours of ten and two from the court house steps at public outcry and to the highest bidder."

Mr. Robert J. Collier, of New York City, had been negotiating for the property and upon the appearance of this notice he despatched Mr. Richard Lloyd Jones to Hodgenville with instructions to buy the place if possible.

The day set for the bidding was Monday and as the laws forbade Sunday railway operation in this neighborhood, Elizabethtown, twelve miles away, was as near as Mr. Jones could come by rail before Monday noon. At the little hotel in Elizabethtown Mr. Jones met two individuals who he learned were sent on the same mission as himself. One represented a prominent eastern merchant, the other a distilling concern which recognized the commercial value of the pure water from the rock spring and the bottle label bearing the inscription "Lincoln Birthplace Whiskey." Both had come with the instruction to "Bid it in" and the sentiment which they displayed about their mission was intense. It eventually worked their ruin for before evening their patriotic enthusiasm had been stimulated to a high degree, and by midnight both were peaceably abed.

Mr. Jones came here by buggy early the next morning and sought out the commissioner who was to conduct the sale. With the thought of the two gentlemen who were still resting in Elizabethtown he tried to persuade the commissioner to start the sale promptly at ten o'clock. But that official was for having it in the afternoon. Finally twelve-thirty was agreed upon as a compromise. A horse auction the same day excited more interest among the citizens of the village and it was but a small crowd that gathered about the court house, when Commissioner Handley announced that he was ready to sell the Rock Spring farm. The bidding started at $1,500 and was gradually worked up to $3,600 at which price it was sold to Mr. Collier's representative. After the papers had been properly drawn and recorded Mr. Jones started to drive back to Elizabethtown and encountered one of the belated bidders who was mercilessly hurrying his horse to reach the auction in time to bid. An indignant salutation greeted Mr. Jones' announcement that the Lincoln farm was in his pocket.

"What am I to say when I get back," the other shouted in dismay. "I'll give you $10,000 for it right now." But Mr. Collier had a better use for the place and it was not handed over. Instead he interested a group of representative American citizens in forming a national association for the preservation of this ground. This group of citizens organized the Lincoln Farm Association which was promptly incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. The title of the Lincoln birthplace was transferred to this association and the program for enlarging the membership of the society was at once begun. In order to make the memorial to Lincoln represent the tributes of all the people no contribution of more than twenty-five dollars has been accepted and anyone giving as small a sum as twenty-five cents is entitled to membership in the organization.

Since this time about twenty thousand subscriptions have been received averaging a little less than a dollar and forty cents to a member. With these funds the trustees bought the cabin in which Lincoln was born and set it up on its original site; they have commenced the memorial building which is to cover the cabin and they have made plans for developing the farm into a beautiful park.

WAR VESSEL FOR NATCHEZ.

President Mulvihill, of the Mardi Gras Association, received a telegram from Washington this morning, in which Congressman McLain states that the question of securing a war vessel for Natchez during the carnival will be definitely settled tomorrow, and that the result will be immediately communicated. The telegram carries good news, and practically assures the local Mardi Gras Association of the visit of the war vessel. Word has also been received from John Sharp Williams that in all probability a torpedo boat will be detailed for the Natchez carnival. As Natchez has already enjoyed visits from gunboats and cruisers, the presence of the torpedo boat will be altogether novel, and will undoubtedly prove a tremendous attraction.—Natchez Record, 11th.

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Drive a good bargain by dealing with us. It pays in the long run. Fair dealing and courteous treatment have won us a reputation.

Our Grocery stock is complete, and quality first-class. If not convenient to call at our store, phone us 594 and our drivers will call for your orders. Small orders thankfully received; larger ones in proportion.

L. R. Pinkston,

THE QUALITY GROCER.

In Helgason Block. PHONE 594.

STEAMBOATS.

MORRISSEY LINE
VICKSBURG & GREENVILLE
Semi-Weekly Packet

Steamer BELLE OF THE BENDS,
A. F. NIMTZ .... Master
TROT RUNDLE .... Clerk
Leaves Vicksburg every Monday and Thursday at 3 p.m. for Greenville and way points.

Excursion rate Vicksburg to Greenville and return $5, to include meals and room.

This boat is fully equipped under the law and officered by the best men in the service.

Thos. Morrissey, Manager. Walter Kain, Agent.
PHONE 380.

For Sunflower River
STEAMER C. R. HULL
(and insurable barge)
C. R. Hull, Master,

Will leave every Saturday at 4 p.m. for Sunflower river, going as high as the water will permit.

WALTER KAIN,
de7 Agent.

FOR YAZOO AND TALLAHATCHIE RIVERS.

Steamer HENRY SHELDON
W. M. HOWELL .... Master
TOM RIGBY .... Clerk
Leaves Vicksburg every Tuesday at 3 p. m.

FOR SUNFLOWER RIVER
Steamer J. B. BUTTS.
(And Insurable Barge.)
JOHN JENNINGS.. .. ..Master.
Leaves Vicksburg every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
For freight or passage apply to Phone 380. WALTER KAIN, Agt.

FOR DAVIS BEND.

The steamer Nettie Johnson, I. S. Johnson, master, will leave every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a.m. sharp. Freight received Monday and Thursday. Shippers will please prepay freight. For freight or passage apply on board. jan11

THE MILLER LINE.

Steamer Alice B. Miller leaves Vicksburg every Tuesday for Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers at 4 p.m.

Steamer Mary H. Miller leaves Vicksburg every Wednesday for Sunflower river at 4 p.m.

For freight or passage, apply on board.

FERRY SCHEDULE.

The ferry leaves Vicksburg, foot of China street as follows: 7:30, 10:30, a.m.; 2 and 4:30 p.m. Leave Delta 8:30 and 11:30 a.m.; 3 and 5 p.m.

W. H. MORGAN. Master.

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Hair preparations and dandruff cures, as a rule, are sticky or irritating affairs that do no earthly good. Hair, when not diseased, grows naturally, luxuriantly. Dandruff is the cause of nine-tenths of all hair trouble, and dandruff is caused by a germ. The only way to cure dandruff is to kill the germ; and, so far, the only hair preparation that will positively destroy the germ is Newbro's Herpicide—absolutely harmless, free from grease, sediment, dye matter or dangerous drugs. It allays itching instantly; makes hair glossy and soft as silk. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Two sizes—50 cents and $1.00.

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Trains Going North.

No. 14 Memphis Express departs ....8:10 a.m.
No. 114 Local mail to Memphis, departs ....7.15 a.m.
No. 36, Greenville accommodation, departs ....3.00 p.m.
No. 12 Northern Express, arrives ....10.35 p.m.
No. 12. Northern Express, departs ....10:40 p.m.
No. 22 Local mail from New Orleans, arrives .... 5:00 p.m.
No. 32 Accommodation from Wilson and Natchez, arrives ....11.50 a.m.

Trains Going South.

No. 15 Southern Express, arrives ....12:30 a.m.
No. 15 Southern Express, departs ....12:40 a.m.
No. 21 Local mail, departs for New Orleans ....8:00 a.m.
No. 31 Wilson and Natchez accommodations, departs..4:30 p.m.
No. 35 Accommodation from Greenville, arrives ......11.05 a.m.
No. 13 Express from Memphis, arrives ....5:40 p.m.
No. 111 Local mail from Memphis, arrives ....7:15 p.m.

J. E. ROBERTS, C. P. and T. A.

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE

Excursion Rates to Following Points:

Account of Mardi Gras, New Orleans, La., February 18th to 23rd. Dates of sale February 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd. With final limit for return good until March 1st, 1909. Extension privilege until March 13th by payment of $1.00.

First Annual Mardi Gras Automobile Racing Carnival, of the New Orleans Automobile Club, Fair Ground Track, Feb. 20th, 21st and 22nd. Tickets for Mardi Gras festivities covering this occasion.

E. A. STEDMAN, Ticket Agent.
F. M. DONOHOE, District Passenger Agent.

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE

A. & V. R. R. and V. S. & P. R. R.
Time Table Effective May 24th.

Depart 9:20 p. m., Cincinnati and New York. Arrives 7:15. a. m.
Depart 12:50 p.m., Birmingham and Atlanta. Arrives 4:00 p.m.
Depart 7:15 a.m. Meridian and Cincinnati. Arrives 9:20 p. m.
Depart 4:30 p.m. Meridian local. Arrives 12 noon.

West Bound.

Depart 7:20 a.m., Fast Mail Shreveport, Arrives 9:15, p.m.
Depart 4:00 p.m. Shreveport and West. Arrives 12:45 noon.

Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 1, 1909.

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BUT

will help you to change this trouble by placing one of our towel supplies in your office or store at the nominal price of

75c and $1.00

PER MONTH.

Vicksburg Toilet Supply Co.
GEO. W. ROGERS, Manager.

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Phone 671

COAL and WOOD
Corner Pearl and Fairground Streets.

NEWS FROM OVER THE STATE.

Most Interesting and Important Events That Have Transpired

BRAVE BILOXI WOMAN.

Fires Upon Prowler in Her Home—Physician Addresses School.

Biloxi, Miss., Feb. 12.—Mrs. A. L. Krebs, wife of the local Western Union operator, fired upon an unknown thief and night prowler who attempted to force his way into her home at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday night during the absence of Mrs. Krebs from home. The bullet from a thirty-eight calibre revolver passed through the door a few inches above the man's head. The marauder is supposed to have been a negro, and Mrs. Krebs is sure had a companion, as she heard them talking.

Dr. Fred Mayer, who is traveling in Mississippi for the State Board of Health, and delivering lectures on public health and sanitation, from a commonsense standpoint, addressed a gathering of school children at the city hall yesterday afternoon and spoke to the general public last night

NARROWLY MISSED CREMATION.

Lodging House Fire in Hattiesburg Nearly Claims Victims.

Hattiesburg, Miss., Feb. 12.—In a fire Wednesday night at 12 o'clock, which gutted the upper story of the Hall building at 129 Mobile street, used as a lodging house, and in which the Halsfield furniture store is located, several people came near being cremated, some of the roomers barely getting out in time. Judge W. C. Hardee, who conducted the place, was only aroused after the smoke and fumes had nearly suffocated him to a point of unconsciousness. The damage to the upper floor is almost total and will reach about $2,000. The damage to the Halsfield stock by water is estimated at $2,000, partially covered by insurance. Mr. Halsfield had only yesterday restocked his store with furniture from his warehouse.

SENTENCED TO HANG.

Criminal Court at Fayette Ended—Judge Wilkinson Clears Docket.

Fayette, Mis., Feb. 12.—Wednesday was sentence day in the circuit court, which has been in session for ten days past, and Judge Wilkinson had the four prisoners who have been convicted at this term arranged and sentenced them as follows: Henry Jackson, convicted of forgery, three years in the state penitentiary; Frank Sexton, manslaughter, twelve months in the county jail; Candy Wilson, murder, sentenced to be hanged on Monday, March 22. Counsel for Wilson has not yet given notice whether or not he will take an appeal.

Practically all the business of the term has been finished, with the exception of a criminal assault case in which all parties involved are negroes, and which was heard yesterday.

The magnificent work done by the local waterworks on the occasion of the McBride store fire Sunday night in saving adjacent property and preventing the fire from spreading, has borne fruit by two of the protestants against the issuance of additional bonds for improving the municipal water and light plant withdrawing their protest. The two are Chancellor J. S. Hicks and ex-Sheriff F. R. Noble.

SHE WON'T TALK.

Mrs. Lockwood Refuses to Discuss Silver Service Deadlock.

Meridian, Miss., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Eunice Lockwood, of Crystal Springs, is in the city and is the guest of the Great Southern.

Mrs. Lockwood was asked if she would make a statement relative to the controvery over the battleship fund, and she replied that she would be glad to talk for the newspapers, as they had been exceedingly kind to her, but since some feeling had arisen over the matter she desired to keep out of the controversy. She stated further that if she were to talk at all that her motives might be misunderstood and that she did not want to do anything except what was best for the state. Mrs. Lockwood also stated that her business in the city was of a private character and had nothing to do with the purchase of the silver service for the battleship Mississippi.

In speaking of her work, Mrs. Lockwood said that she had raised more than $4,000 since the first of last June and considering tha fact that last year was such a hard year on the people in a financial way, she thought she had done pretty well.

"I have been royally treated everywhere I have been," said Mrs. Lockwood, "and you can say that I know now, as I never knew before, that the best people in the world live in Mississippi."

BROOKHAVEN COMPANY

Of Soldiers Accepts Invitation to Attend Natchez Mardi Gras.

Brookhaven, Miss., Feb. 12.—The Stonewall Guards, Company H, Third Infantry, have accepted an invitation to participate in the Mardi Gras festivities at Natchez on the 22nd and 23rd of this month.

The boys will go over on the 9:30 train Sunday morning, the 21st, and while there will be the guests of the two military companies at Natchez. Captain Storm will take about fifty officers and men.

Captain Storm reports that there is more interest shown in the militia this year than ever before, he having recruited ten men during the month of January, which is the record of the state. Inspection will be held early in March, and, as usual, Company H will make an excellent showing.

QUEER MANIFESTATION.

Fire of Peculiar Origin Down at Biloxi Investigated.

Biloxi, Miss., Feb. 12.—A fire of peculiar origin in the shell bank just west of the lighthouse and which has been reported around town as a volcano has attracted considerable attention since early yesterday morning. There is a sloping bank of shells between the road and the water several feet deep and in two places small clouds of smoke are issuing from the bank while the shells are hot to the touch, and on digging down the bank is found to be charred black and crackling with heat. At first sight it has a look of a substerranean fire or spontaneous combustion. As a matter of fact there is a large layer of grass and trash underneath the shells, and someone has set fire to the grass along the edge of the bank, and during the night the fire crept underneath the bank and is smoldering down deep under the shells. Numerous persons have stopped to dig at the shells and investigate. It is not believed that this has anything to do with Dr. Bloodworth's earthquake

Advertisers would do well to remember that spring-time is near and get ready to advertise their spring openings. An advertisement in this paper will bring the desired results.

CHICAGO LETTER

Latest Notes of Happenings in and Around the Windy City Gathered Together and Sent Us by Our Special Correspondent.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Yankee ingenuity that has value running into several hundred millions of dollars is involved in the measure now before congress, with the endorsement of the American Bar Association and other bodies, for the creation of a court of patent appeals to expedite decisions in patent contests. The purpose is to shorten by several years the ponderous judicial procedure in patent matters. Cases will go on appeal from United States circuit courts direct to this new court, consisting of five members. Investigation of the merits of this measure has brought to light some glaring defects in the patent system of the United States as compared with countries less noted for ingenuity but more careful in protecting its fruit. The main complaint made by Chicagoans has been than imitations of the inventions which are so valuable that they amount to discoveries are practically fostered by present laws regarding patents, and the public's benefit by the discoveries is retarded by the competition of the counterfeits with the bona fide, which leads to distrust of the bona fide until the public has spent millions of dollars for gold bricks. "The wildcat mining enterprises took some $50,000,000 a year from the public but that sum is eclipsed by the huger sum which the American people pay for the 'just-as-good' counterfeit of the really great inventions, or for the stocks based on patents that are bogus," says one report on the subject. "One illustration of this: discovery of a process to keep solids or liquids at an unchanged temperature for many hours by means of a thermos bottle, invented in Germany and protected there by German patents, but promptly counterfeited almost with impunity in the United States. Each of the companies whose business is based on patents are compelled to spend thousands of dollars monthly to defend their rights, because Uncle Sam permits wildcat patents to prey on the public. Many European discoveries, those of the most importance, never are brought to the United States, because the patent laws are not adequately protective."

Inquiry here into grain grading and handling methods, as a result of European complaints, promises reforms and discloses facts of peculiar interest to the farmers and grain dealers of the country. For one thing the repeal of the old Illinois statute, which prohibited the treatment of grain by means of sulphur fumes proves to have resulted in a vast increase in the amount of grain saved from absolute waste. Twenty years ago the processes of using sulphur fumes were so crude that several states, including Illinois, prohibited the process. The law remained on the statute books for many years, although the necessity of treating discolored grain by some means to save it was so great that the big elevators of the cities had at their plants what they called "monkeys," which were in fact crude bleaching plants. Since the Arnold processes were discovered which caused no injury by sulphur fumes the practice of bleaching oats and barley has increased by leaps and bounds with great profit to the elevator man, for he thus converts grain which seems almost hopeless to a marketable commodity and poor grain to that worth several cents a bushel more than his raw material. Millions of dollars have thus been saved and the practice seems likely to extend even to the larger farmers. In the grading of grain the exporters are severely blamed for the opposition to federal inspection provided in the McCumber bill, by which uniformity of grading satisfactory to foreign buyers can be secured.

Now that Iowans have hoisted the banner of the Hawkeye Fellowship in Chicago, eclipse of the Indiana society, the Kansas Society and Sons of Ohio by force of numbers of Iowans is possible. For Iowans in this city, natives or former residents, exceed in numbers the population of all but seven Iowa towns. One meets an Iowan so often that the advantage of organizing had not been seen. The Indiana Society has immortalized Kokomo and the Wabash, many of the 800 members of the Kansas Society have become noted, and sons of Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri and states still more remote have a band in all sorts of things in Chicago from electro-chemistry to police court bailing. But those in the city eligible to membership in the Hawkeye Fellowship number over 25,000 There is LaVerne W. Noyes; he was educated at Iowa State College and Iowa's needs gave him the impulse that made his fortune, in windmills; George M. Reynolds, president of the American Bankers' Association, and the Continental Bank, is a native, born at Panora, Iowa where he began to bank. So, also is Geo. E Roberts, president of the Commercial National and former director of the U. S. Mint and Robert B. Armstrong, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now president of the Consolidated Casualty Company, both chose Iowa to be born in, as most to be desired by the ambitious. Norman B. Ream, now a multi-millionaire of New York and Chicago, recalls his years in Iowa—at Osceola, and John S Runnells, of the $100,000,000 Pullman Company, lived in Iowa from 1867 until 1887, when he became general counsel for the Pullman Company. H. E. Keisler, who has organized the Iowans for purposes of fellowship, gives the following among the number who have attained prominence: W. T Fenton, vice-president of the National Bank of the Republic; H. I. Babb, attorney; Donald M. Carter, patent lawyer; Henry Myers, of Hamilton National Bank; F C. Letts; W. S. Kenyon, counsel for Illinois Central Railroad; Ralph Tredway, the famous "Tredway of Yale;" S. T. Meservey, president of the United States Gypsum Company, E. G. Cooley, superintendent of Chicago schools, and Frank O. Lowden. The new Hawkeye club will have headquarters for visitors, will have monthly dinners and weekly luncheons of informal kind and hopes to make the annual meetings events of national note.

Hundreds of prospectors are hunting for silver under the snow in Northern Ontario, according to to Chicago mining engineers, who have just brought back the first news of the new silver region, which was discovered last fall about eighty miles northwest of Cobalt. The movement of mining material and prospectors during the winter into the country and the certainty of a great rush in the spring has already led to the opening of two unique sleigh roads through the forest, one from the east, where the Ontario government railway runs through Cobalt, to the new Transcontinental railway, two hundred miles farther north, and another which is just ready for opening, from the present terminus of the Canadian Northern railway at Sellwood, where are the great Moose mountain iron mines, controlled by the company of which John W. Gates, of New York, is president. The new camp is called Gowganda. The first find of silver was made, it seems, by a prospector named McLaughlin, who casually kicked some moss from the root of a tree, and discovered a silver-bearing vein yielding about $20,000 a ton. Many of the rich veins have since been uncovered, one of them for 1,200 feet. They are very similar to those which produced the extraordinary wealth of Cobalt. As Gowganda was seventy miles from the nearest railroad, it was impossible to get supplies, building material or machinery in before winter, and the roads that have now been cut, have only just rendered it possible for development work to be begun. Gowganda lies almost directly north of Sellwood, and its distance of 360 miles from Toronto is nearly a hundred miles nearer than by the road which has been followed hitherto. The Canadian Northern is to be extended from Sellwood next summer, so as to connect with its western system at Port Arthur, and it is expected that a railway will be run into Gowganda from a point about forty miles beyond Sellwood. While it has been impossible to test the depth of the veins that have been found at Gowganda, the composition of the veins near the surface is almost exactly similar to the composition of those which, at Cobalt, have already been followed to a depth of 300 feet.

Plans for an enormous harbor, rivaling in efficiency those of Liverpool, Antwerp and Hamburg, are now under consideration by the city of Chicago, to provide terminal facilities for the new deep waterway to the Mississippi on which the state of Illinois is about to expend $20,000,000. The new harbor is proposed to be in Lake Calumet, a body of water eight times larger than the business district of the city and connected with Lake Michigan by the Calumet River. The plans under consideration provide for a deep harbor in Lake Calmut, which is only five feet deep, and the construction of docks and tracks on made land along either shore. From the north end of the lake a deep channel will be dug to Lake Michigan. Lake Calumet is the terminus of the new branch of the Chicago drainage canal, which the Sanitary District is about to build from Sag, Illinois. The harbor will thus be directly connected with the new waterway, and through that with the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. One of the most difficult problems in connection with the deep waterway has been the question of a proper terminus on Lake Michigan. The Chicago River, which might be considered, has been declared by government engineers to be out of the question, because it is too narrow and crooked to take care of the large shipping which will be developed by the new north and south route. Gen. W. L. Marshall, Chief of the Corps of Engineers of the United States army first pointed out in his report of the year 1890 that the Calumet region was the natural terminus of the waterway. Subsequently the government raised objection, on the ground that too much water would be withdrawn from the Great Lakes, but that objection is now nearly disposed of and the Sanitary District expects a speedy court decision enabling them to commence actual work on the Sag channel.

Woman's suffrage to exterminate the white slave traffic more speedily than men will do it is a proposal added to the recommendations which were considered this week at the conference to decide what is most needed to stop the traffic in young womanhood. The proposal came from the New York State Woman's Suffrage Association by the hand of its chairman of its committee, none other than Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, whose argument for woman's suffrage in this connection threw a new light upon it at least This letter will be turned over with scores of others by the Woman's World, which has now taken up the "what-shall-we-do-about-it" phase of its crusade against the traffic in girls which it proves is as well established in the United States as traffic in cattle and hogs. Mrs. Craigie's letter was as follows: "Mr. Sims (United States Attorney) says there is a federal law passed in February, 1907, which only concerns the women imported from other countries, 'There being no authority under the present national statutes to prosecute those concerned in securing white slaves who are natives of this country.' That is just the root of the whole trouble. Women as a disfranchised class are deprived in this country of all power to change conditions. They are in a sense all slaves, in that they are utterly powerless to use governmental means to wipe out some of the places that are a menace to morality and to our civilization. It is exasperating to read such articles as those of Mr. Sims', practically admitting that the only way is to keep them away from our cities. If that is so, we have in it the strongest argument for the participation of women in government that our cities may be made cleaner and safer. Our District Attorney and our Mayor in New York City (my home) refused our women's clubs three years ago to take up this question in New York, because it was just before election and they would antagonize voters by so doing. If they could have been supported by the votes of the women, they would not have been so afraid to antagonize the saloon element and the police, for let me say right here that our police supported by a tax on women, as well as men, protect the men in infamy every time, as against the women, their victims."

THE CASE OF THE CHILD.

The idea advanced in Louisiana that tuberculosis children should be excluded from the public schools brings up an important question.

No one will deny that the safety of healthy children is endangered by exposure to the disease through the close daily contact with infected children in the schools. Those whose bodies are sound should be protected, and one of the most effective means of stamping out the disease is to prevent its transmission to the young. Undoubtedly, those who are a menace to the public health should be removed from close contact with the healthy.

On the other hand, the diseased child or the child who is segregated from his fellows because of any physical or mental defect has rights of his own, which, in justice to him and to the commnity, must not be disregarded. Nowadays, science has shown us that tuberculosis is by no means necessarily fatal and hopeless. The child who is a danger to others may, under proper care, be cured, and live to fulfill its part in the life of a community and even if its case were hopeless, even if it were never to be of use to the community, the child whose natural rights are to this extent sacrificed to the good of others would claim a special care in compensation, so far ast be community can render compensation for the sacrifice it exacts. Whether a child is separated from other normal children for its own good or theirs, there should be schools and special classes to give the less fortunate child a chance for development as nearly normal as the conditions of the case permit.

We are beginning to realize at last the enormous waste of the ages and to think of saving that waste. One of the greatest crimes of which human ignorance has been guilty has been the waste of human material because it has been thought useless. The best thought of the science of today is bent upon the problem of saving this waste, and the most successful practical results have been obtained from the care and study that have been given to the child.

Those who are most familiar with the needs of our own public school system have felt for a long time that some provision should be made here for separate schools or classes in which children who are not able, either through defective hearing or sight or dullness, to keep pace with their fellows may receive the special care they require. The expense of maintaining such classes would be returned to the community many times by the saving it would bring about in human material which we now allow to go to waste, to a great extent, and carry later as a burden upon charity

The present demand for the separation of tuberculous children from the rest brings up a different phase of the same problem. These children are not necessarily incapable of development into efficient members of the community. If we demand of them the sacrifice of that free human companionship which ordinarily means so much to them, we should provide the best substitute in our power. It is a good time now for the School Board to take up this question seriously. The most pressing needs for space and buildings have been provided for, and part of the funds of the Board might well be devoted to making a start at least in the establishment of separate classes for children, who, for any reason, should not be kept in the same classes with the normal and the healthy.—N. O. Item.

BUSY DAY FOR PRESIDENT-ELECT

New Orleans, Feb. 12.—An automobile tour about the city, including visits to Tulane University and other places of interest, kept President-elect Taft busy during the greater part of today. The entertainment programme will reach a climax tonight with a banquet that promises to eclipse anything of the kind ever given in New Orleans. Two thousand invitations have been issued for the function. The menu will consist wholly of Louisiana and Creole dishes. In addition to the president-elect the speakers will include Governor Sanders of Louisiana and Mayor Behrman of New Orleans.

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W. E. MOLLISON, President.
B. F. LACEY, Vice President.
M. Z. MOLLISON, Cashier.

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SHERIFFS SETTLE WITH THE AUDITOR

Auditor Smith and Treasurer Edwards had their hands full yesterday, says the Clarion-Ledger. A score of sheriffs from over the county made settlement of their collections for the month of January. They were as follows, viz:

Oktibbeha county, T. G. James sheriff, $6,517.61; Amite county, A. J. Cousey sheriff, $12,750.88; Monroe county, T. O. Jones sheriff, $35.76; Wilkinson county, Z. Gauldin sheriff, $6,040.12; Calhoun county, M. P. Burk sheriff, $4,165.90; DeSoto county, J. W. Barbee sheriff, $4,327.25; Clay county, R. B. Dean sheriff, $3,800.67; Scott county, B. R. Nichols sheriff, $7,707.53; Tippah county, J. C. Fant sheriff, $958.35; Noxubee county, A. B. Binion sheriff, $14,947.43; Marshall county, J. C Miller sheriff, $2,688.03; Holmes county, G. C. Reid sheriff, $16,057.03; Copiah county, J. L. Miller sheriff, $14,672.84; Hinds county, (first district), R. J. Harding sheriff, $33,959.63; Jefferson county, O. S. Gills sheriff, $1,352.38; Carroll county, J. C. McKenzie sheriff, $8,935.66; Covington county, B. F. Lott sheriff, $7,136.97; Leflore county, S. Z. Phophet sheriff, $16,482.53; Tishomingo county, E. A. Payne sheriff, $3,464.98.

HIT DUSKY BRIDE AND IS FINED $25

When Fred Brown, a well known negro, went to his home last night and ascertained that his dusky bride of five months had not prepared his supper, he became involved in an argument with her which finally culminated in his "only" slapping her.

"You are starting out pretty early in that kind of business," said Judge Waggener, "and I might as well put a stop to it right here. You are fined $25."

A white stranger named Simpson was fined $5 for striking a negro boy known as "Shorty" at the Wachenheim Exchange last night. Another white drunk was fined $5. Julia May, a negress charged with vagrancy, proved to the satisfaction of the court she was working and was discharged. Carrie Johnson, Ida Balfour, Bessie Moseley and Florence King, negresses, charged with vagrancy, did not put in an appearance. They were fined $10 each, with the exception of Carrie Johnson, who sent word that she was ill and was fined $5.

COTTON STATES LEAGUE DIRECTORS MEET TODAY

Mr. Phil S. Merrill, president of the Cotton States League, has called a meeting of the directors to be held in Jackson this afternoon at 4 o'clock, the object being to fill the vacancy in the circuit caused by the withdrawal of the Columbus team. It has been feared for several days that Meridian was going to pull out, also, but assurances have been received from that city that she would be in the game again, and there has been very general rejoicing on the part of the fans around the circuit.

Just where the Columbus franchise will go is not known, but the opinion is that Selma, Ala., will get it. In the event that Selma does not come into the Cotton States League, there are other towns that are reported as more than willing, and it need not be feared that the full quota of teams will be on the circuit this summer. Shortly before midnight President Merrill received a telephone message from Meridian stating that a largely attended mass meeting had been held there, and that there need be no fears about that town being in the league another season. Great enthusiasm was manifested at the meeting and arrangements were made to finance the team, fix up the grounds and play ball as never before.

JACKSON BLIND TIGERS AND POLICE OFFICERS GET ROASTED

(Continued from Page One)

and these certificates are issued, so that the state may select other lands to that amount, instead of those first donated. Besides this the government has paid to the state quite a sum of of money for other lands donated, when the government did not have the title to the same. These certificates can be located on any United States government lands in the state.

Affidavit Withrawn.

Affidavits were sworn out yesterday against Chas. F. Evars, one of the detectives who has been in the employ of the Law Enforcement League the past two or three months, running down blind tigers, gamblers, etc. The affidavit was returnable to Justice of the Peace Cade's court, instead of to the city court where all the blind tiger cases have been tried. Mr. Evars is charged with selling "booze" on his own account. There is no doubt that Mr. Evars purchased a cask of whiskey in pints, from a Louisville house. That fact was brought out on another trial here a day or two since. In fact Mr. Evars has never denied that he purchased the goods, but stated he did so in order to trap another party. During the afternoon Mr. S. J. Taylor, learning that the affidavit had been made against Mr. Evars in Justice Cade's court, went to the office of the justice for the purpose of making the necessary bond that would be required of Mr. Evars, and was told that the affidavit had been withdrawn.

Too Much Praise for Trustees.

Col. W. A. Montgomery, member of the board of trustees of the penitentiary, thinks that Messrs. Collins and Avent, the appraisers, gave the trustees entirely too much praise for the success of the penitentiary management, and requests that it be transferred to Captain Neyland, the superintendent of that department of the state government. The truth of the matter is that the appraisers should have credited both. The superintendent is admittedly one of the best farmers the state has ever had. He has surrounded himself with a corps of sergeants all of whom are good farmers, and good crops and wise management result. The trustees have little to do with the actual farm work, but they exercise general supervision over the whole, and the fact that the farms are making good money for the state is evidence that all hands are doing their duty.

With This Bank
and deposit regularly as a sure way of winning your way in the world.

Many a young man and woman earning a salary has the DESIRE but not the DETERMINATION to Save.

If this is your case, rise above it if only to the extent of a dollar a week to start with—later saving MORE will come easier!

4 per cent interest allowed on savings compounded semi annually.

HOME SAVINGS BANK,

MARKETS

Grain Statistics.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Total clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 121,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 275,000 bushels, compared with 705,000 bushels the corresponding day a year ago.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 6 cars; corn, 81 cars; oats, 72 cars; hogs, 25,000 head.

No Markets Today.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—There will be no markets here tomorrow, Lincoln's birthday.

St. Louis Provisions.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—Flour and hay, steady.

Whiskey, $1.38½.

Iron cotton ties, $1; bagging, 6⅞c; hemp twine, 7c.

Chickens, 11¾c; springs, 13½c; turkeys, 17¾c; ducks, 12c; geese, 6@7½c.

Eggs, 28½c.

Butter: Creamery, 23@31c.

Cotton Seed Products.

Memphis, Feb. 11.—Prime crude oil 4.60@4.65c; prime meal, $23.50; linters, 1½@3c.

New Orleans, Feb. 11.—Cotton seed oil prime refined in barrels 5.50c.

New York, Feb. 11.—Cotton seed oil steady.

VICKSBURG COTTON MOVEMENT.

February 12, 1908.

Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1908....	7567
Receipts today	544
Receipts thus far this week ...	1676
Receipts thus far this week, last year	1932
Receipts thus far this year ...	63746
Receipts thus far last year ...	72389
Shipments today	0
Shipments thus far this week..	2014
Shipments thus far this week, last year	2026
Shipments thus far this year ..	46689
Shipments thus far last year ..	50866
Stock on hand	24624
Stock on hand same date last year	22888

NEARLY $10,000
Is what we are going to pay in Interest to our Depositors for the half year ending February 1, Nineteen Hundred and Nine
Do You Participate in This Large Money Distribution?
If not, why not begin NOW and get your share of the next six months' interest by opening a Savings Account?
One Dollar Deposits Welcome
Get one of our
Home Self-Recording Savings Banks Free
Four per cent interest paid on all deposits, compounded semi-annually.
CITY SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.
Office With First National Bank.

Galvanized Iron Garbage Cans or Tanks
ANY SIZE OR QUALITY.
Hose for Sprinkling, Roof and Stack Paint, Slate, Tin and Iron Roofing.
PLUMBING, PIPES, VALVES and FITTINGS — ALL SIZES.
113, 115 and 117 Mulberry Street. Phones 629 and 336.
W. H. BRUSER.

The condition of Mrs. W. Fox, who has been ill at her home on North Monroe street for several days past, is not improved today.

TWO TWENTY-THREE.

223 is the number of the telephone of W. E. Mollison, whose offices over Lincoln Savings Bank are among the most conveniently arranged in the state. fe8-6t

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AMERICAN.

WANTS

FOR RENT.

House on South street, known as the Trinity Church Rectory. For terms apply to
fe2 E. C. CARROLL.

For Sale, Cheap—Second-hand phaeton. Christian & Rooks. fe8

For Sale—Old papers, in large or small quantities. American Office.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.
We Offer Depositors the Greatest Security of Any Bank in This State.
BECAUSE

OUR CAPITAL IS	$300,000.00
OUR SURPLUS	100,000.00
OUR UNDIVIDED PROFITS	50,000.00
LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS	300,000.00

Total Protection to Depositors 750,000.00
(SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.)
ALL DESIRABLE ACCOUNTS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
CORDIAL AND LIBERAL TREATMENT.

TWO COMFY ARTICLES FOR THE HOME

COLE'S HOT BLAST HEATER

You Can Now Buy the Famous At Less Than Cost—Will Discontinue Selling all Kinds of Stoves.
No. 12 D. Regular price $12.00. Now .... $ 9.00
No. 15 D. Regular price $15.00. Now 11.25
No. 18 D. Regular price $18.00. Now 14.50
No. 122. Regular price $15.00. Now 11.25
No. 152. Regular price $17.00. Now 12.75
During February everything in stock reduced 20 to 50 per cent.

BRASS BEDS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE

No. 310—2-inch post Brass Beds regular price, $27.50. Now...$20.00
No. 292—Square post best Brass satin finish. Regular price $50. Now 40.00
No. 261—2-inch continuous posts best Brass, very heavy; regular price $60.00. Now........ 45.00
No. 45—2-inch continuous post, best Brass, extra heavy; regular price $65.00. Now....... 48.00
No. 307—2⅛-inch posts, heaviest Brass Bed made; regular price $75.00. Now 55.00
We Pay the Freight on All Purchases of $30.00 and Over.

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NEXT TO POST OFFICE.